The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,428—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5. 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	3	8
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to an inch.

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

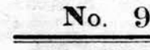
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. BUSHIRE, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. W. Steuart, on SATURDAY, the 8th February, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

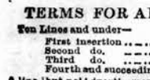
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, on THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, LINGAH, BUNDER ABBAS, LENGAH, MUNGO and BUSHEH, and occasionally BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th February 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on MONDAY, the 10th February, 1879, at 10 a.m. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each Month,		

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine.
Suez	360	240	100	
Portsaid	380	240	100	
Jaffa	400	300	120	
Beyrout	420	320	125	
Cyprus	450	330	140	
Messina	560	340	140	
Naples	560	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	560	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely a 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES.

S. S. MACEDONIA,
CAPTAIN JAS. LAIRD.

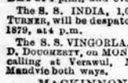
THIS Steamer will sail on the 26th February for the above ports.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
CAPTAIN JAS. C. SHAW.



THIS Steamer will sail for Liverpool direct on the 18th February.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The SPEKE HALL will follow on the 5th March.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND LIVERPOOL.

THE RYDAL HALL will sail at 5 p.m. on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 5th inst., punctually. The Company's Steam Tender will leave the Apollo Bander at 3 o'clock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES.

THE JINMAN LINE'S Steamship SCINDIA, 3,000 Tons, Captain SAMUEL WINDHAM, sailing about 15th February.

This well known Passenger Steamer was specially built for the Indian Trade and has commodious State Rooms, and every other convenience. Carries a Surgeon.

TARIFF.

First Class—To PORT SAID	Rs. 320
„ To NAPLES and GENOA	„ 400
„ To MARSEILLES	„ 420

Children under 3 years free of charge, and up to twelve years, Half Fare.

Deck Passage without Food.
To Port Said Rs. 80. | To Aden Rs. 80.

Apply to
McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(*s*) MONGOLIA	2833	550	A. Colemsn	10th Feb.
— SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	17th do.
(*s*) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Forrins	3rd March
(*s*) MALWA	2933	450	F. S. Tomlin	10th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(*s*) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
— CATHAY	2982	450	R. D. Dundas	31st do.
(*s*) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
— TRAVANCORE	1906	350	W. Barratt	14th do.
(*s*) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*s*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th January 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	18th Feb.
KHIVA	2600	450	G. Lee	4th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. R. Barlow	18th March.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th February 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	28th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January 1879.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS BOOKED AS FOLLOWS :

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL ..... 400 Rupees.
LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY ..... 35 Guineas.

STEAMERS.

	Tons Reg.	N.H.P.		Tons Reg.	N.H.P.
CLAN ALPINE	2,200	250	CLAN LAMONT	2,060	220
CLAN FRASER	2,200	250	CLAN MURRAY	2,200	220
CLAN GORDON	2,200	250	CLAN STUART	2,200	280

THESE STEAMERS will shortly occupy the regular berth, with monthly sailings, increasing to a fortnightly service as the Steamers now being launched are completed.

The "Clan Line" Steamers are built expressly for the Indian trade. The Saloons and State Cabins are on deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort in tropical as well as in cold climates. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Freight and Passage apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the Band of the 14th Regiment N. I. Apply, stating terms, etc., to the PRESIDENT, BAND COMMITTEE, 13th Regiment, N. I. Camp, Ahmedabad, 20th January 1879.

WANTED,

A GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN, capable of taking charge of the Drawing Office and competent enough to prepare Drawings from Rough Sketches of Buildings, Bridges, &c. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply to the undersigned, enclosing certificates.

J. BRAND,
Acting Chief Engineer in Sind, S. P. and D. Railway.

Kurrachee, 31st January 1879.

DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY

WANTED, a PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR, sober, steady, and thoroughly efficient, one but good men need apply.

Applications and copies of Testimonials to be addressed to Engineer-in-Chief, Dhond and Manmad State Railway, Ahmednagar.

G. A. ANDERSON,
P. A. to Engineer-in-Chief,
Dhond and Manmad S. Railway.

District, Ahmednagar, 23rd January 1879.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE WITH THE SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST, Issued on the 1st November 1877.

In pamphlet form, price 8 as.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND and RICH, fit for a PRINCE'S TABLE.

Quarts, Rs. 10 ; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,

(Prize Medal, 1873.)
Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

ASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office.
BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH PAVILION, CRUICKSHANK ROAD, ESPLANADE.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. NORTON, HENNICKE AND KING.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5.

PROFESSOR HENNICKE
AND THE
FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class ..... Rs. 2 | Second Class ..... Re. 1
Third „ ..... As. 8 | Fourth „ ..... As. 4

Reserved seats at SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8 ; commence precisely at 9.

ALSO ON VIEW FROM 7 TILL 11 P.M.
FATIMA,
THE LAST LONDON SENSATION.
ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
MADAME STELLA, MISS NORDT,
AND THE LADIES OF THE COMPANY.

FOR SALE,

AN English-built Copper-fastened pair-oared out-rigger THAMES WHERRY : length 26 feet by 3½ feet Beam, by Searle and Sons, London, with 3 pairs Sculls, 4 Oars, 2 Boat Hooks, Mast and Sail, with Cushions, Carpets and Railed Stern Seat, &c., &c., complete, in first-rate order, as good as new.

Price Rupees 500.

For further particulars apply to Lieut.-Colonel R. S. J. PRENDERGAST, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, President Committee of Adjustment on Effects of the late Captain H. W. PARDOE, Kamptee, C. P.

THE ARABIAN HORSE FOOD & RELISH.

"HALAWAT ARABIYA"
IS A PERFECT HORSE FOOD—GIVES
THE HORSE Robust Health, gives
THE HORSE Increased Vigour, gives
THE HORSE Greater Endurance, gives
THE HORSE Wonderful Appetite, gives
THE HORSE Splendid Coat and Hard Muscle.

Sold in cases, price Rs. 9.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED. (IN LIQUIDATION UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE COURT.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are hereby required to come in and PROVE the DEBTS CLAIMED by them against the said Company by SENDING PARTICULARS thereof accompanied with VOUCHERS concerning the same to the Liquidators on or before 3 o'clock p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, in No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, in default thereof, they will be precluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 3rd day of February 1879.

F. R. VIOAJEE,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA,
Liquidators.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company, which was adjourned by an order of the High Court of Judicature, made in Suit No. 568 of 1878, on the 23rd day of January last, until such day as might be appointed by the Court, will be held, in accordance with an order of the said Court, dated the 27th day of January last, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of February instant, at 3 p.m., when the business advertised for the 9th day of November last, and which was not then disposed of, will be transacted.

By Order of the Board,
MUNCHERSHA BAZONJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd February 1879.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February 1879 at 4 p.m., for the purpose of passing resolutions to the following (or to a similar) effect, that is to say :—

I. That the appointments by the Board of Directors of the Company of Mr. John Dixon as a Director of the Company in place of Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, who retired from the Board of Directors on the 23rd day of January last, and of Mr. Hurjeejee Framjee Pandey as a Director of the Company in the place of Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee, who retired from the Board on the 29th day of January last, be and they are hereby respectively confirmed.

II. That in consideration of the sum of Rupees eight lakhs to be advanced to the Company by Kessowjee Jodowjee, Goculdas Madhowjee and Chamdabhoy Rampjee, Esquires, a mortgage of the Company's property at Coorla be executed in their favour in order to secure the repayment to them by the Company of the said sum of Rupees eight lakhs at the expiration of two years from the date of the mortgage, together with interest thereon, payable half yearly, in the meantime, at the rate of seventeen annas per cent per mensem. With option to the mortgagees to continue the mortgage until the expiration of the third year from the date hereof.

By Order of the Board,
MUNCHERSHA BAZONJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd February 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT X. of 1866, and of the FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, in voluntary liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the abovenamed Company, subject to the supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the thirty-first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, presented to the Honourable Sir M. R. JUSTICE GREEN by JAIRAJ LUCKMIDASS and NEMCHUND MILAPOHUND, respectively, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, two of the creditors of the said Company. And that the said petition is directed to be heard before one of the Judges of the said Court on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine ; and any creditor, shareholder or contributory of the said Company desirous to appear the making of an order for the winding-up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose ; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor, shareholder or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by him or his undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

BHAISHANKER NANABHAI,
Solicitor for the Petitioners.

NOVELTIES IN VALENTINES

AT FROM ANNAS FOUR TO Rs. 25,
on sale at the several establishments of
TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CUTTER in a Tailoring Department. Apply to "A. M.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOUND, a GOLD PENCIL CASE with CHAIN. Owner can have the same by paying for this advertisement. Address P. J. R., care of this Office.

A Certificated Mechanical Engineer (First-class, London), lately arrived from England, wishes the charge of making or working engines, machinery, &c. Apply F. G., this Office.

A RESPECTABLE NATIVE NURSE is desirous of attending a Lady or taking charge of children on the voyage Home for a small remuneration. No return passage required. Reference given. Address B. R., Post Office, Byculla.

THE BRITISH INDIA REFRESHMENT ROOM, under the superintendence of experienced English Gentleman and Lady. Wines and Spirits are of the best quality.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for SINGLE GENTLEMEN or MARRIED COUPLES and FAMILIES. No. 27, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, for the season, MEANEE LODGE. For particulars apply to Mr. MCDONALD, Scottish Schools, Byculla.

MATHERAN.—CAPRERA TO BE LET for the hot season, Rs. 50. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street, or on the premises.

VOLUNTEER CAMP, KHANDALLA.—Two OIL PAINTINGS taken from sketches at the Camp, by LOUIS FRANK, now on view at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

TO DUBASHES & SHIP CAPTAINS.—For Sale, New Iron Water TANKS, at cheapest rates. Apply to N. RUSTOMJEE, at N. V. Currazee & Co.'s, opposite C. House.

FOR SALE, a richly toned HARMONIUM, with 14 stops, by SCHIEDMAYR & SON, almost new, made expressly for India, suitable for Church or Chapel use. Price Rupees 525. Apply to Messrs MARCKS & Co., Watch-Makers, &c., No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

SUPERFINE FLOUR, packed in tins for Up-country use, 7 lbs., 14 lbs. and 28 lbs. each. PEARCE, Apollo Street.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JUNE 1878.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls ..... each	4 4
Do. Double do. for Club use „	3 8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.	2 0

BATS.

All Cane ..... each	12 0
Treble do. ..... „	11 0
Double do. ..... „	10 0
Single do. ..... „	8 8
Double Whalebone ..... „	10 8
Single Do. ..... „	9 8
Match, best selected ..... „	7 0
Do. do. for practice ..... „	5 8
Presentation with silver plate ..... „	16 0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4 8

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber ... per pair	5 8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated ..... per pair	6 8

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin	7 8
Do. Chamois Skin	6 8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules	7 0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	8 0
Do. Plain Ash	5 8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c ..... each	14 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, ... from	7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8
Scoring Sheets ..... per dozen	3 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	0 12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets ..... Rs. 72-0 to	85 0
Lawn Tennis Bats ..... each	8 0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz ..... Rs. 3-0 to	5 8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9 8

RACKET KIT.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	11 0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14 0
Do. Balls ..... per dozen	1 0
Do. Gut Strings ..... per set	3 0
Fives Bats ..... each	1 0
Fives Balls ..... per dozen	4 8
Racket Shoes, best quality	10 8
Do. Presses ..... Rs. 5-0 to	10 8

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from ..... Rs. 40-0 to	80 0
Badminton Bats ..... each	7 0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4-0 to	6 0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1 4
Do. India Rubber Balls ... per dozen Rs. 2-4 to	4 0

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets	12 0
Single Sticks ..... per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards ..... „	1 4
Buffalo do. do. ..... „	4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin ..... per set of 4	9 0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6 8
Do. do. No. 5	7 0
Do. do. No. 6	8 0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to	3 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins, per lb.	0 14
Do. do. Brass do. ... „	1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... „	1 0

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

☞ Priced lists of Parlour and Outdoor Games and General Gymkhana Kit, may be had on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KNIGHT, BEVAN, AND STURGE'S CELEBRATED
LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT.
SOLE AGENTS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.

HANBURY & COMPANY,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ORDERS punctually despatched, Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately dispensed with Pure and Fresh Drugs at Reduced Charges.

HANBURY & COMPANY.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

OUR HOSIERY is purchased direct from the best Manufacturers of Nottingham and Derbyshire. Special attention is paid to the make and finish, and the seams are strongly made to resist the rough usage of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs. as.
Fine strong brown cotton socks, ... per dozen	10 8
Superfine Do. do. Silk heels and feet, ... „	13 0
Do. imitation Balbriggan, ... „	15 0
Fancy striped Brown cotton, ... „	16 8
Superfine Do. do. ..... „	19 0
Extrafine Do. do. ..... „	21 0
The very best in new colors, ... „	22 0
Lisle Thread neat fancy stripes, ... „	30 0
Real Balbriggan embroidered, ... „	30 0

MERINO AND LAMBSWOOL SOCKS.

Plain Merino assorted colors, ... per dozen	21 0
Extra superfine, plain colors, thin, soft and shrinkless, embroidered, ... per dozen	28 0
Do. do. Best Merino ..... „	24 0
Superfine plain and mixed, made from the finest Saxony wool with stripes of the newest colors and designs, ... per dozen	27 0
Stout ribbed Merino, very strong, ... „	29 0
Fine Derby ribbed, very soft and elastic, fits with great precision, forming itself to the shape of the foot, ... per dozen	39 0
Real Shetland Lambswool made of pure dyed wool, a capital sock for Sportsman and District wear, per dozen	25 0
Stout Hand-knit socks for hard jungle wear, ... „	48 0
Knickerbokers of the above ..... per pair	5 8
Do. do. Best Merino ..... „	5 8
Black Silk Socks for full-dress ..... „	8 8
Do. Hose for Court wear or fancy costume ..... „	12 8
Cardigan Jackets, all wool, knitted fro ..... „	11 8
White Berlin wool Mufflers ..... „	3 0

BANIANS OR UNDERVESTS.

	Rs. as.
Fine Gauze Merino, a strong and durable article ... each for	21 0
Ex Superfine, one of the most durable Indian Gauze, Under Vests, made very soft and shrinkless ..... 6 for	27 0
Real India Gauze, the genuine mixture of soft wool and silk, nonirritating and shrinkless. There is no better Vest in India Gauze Vest imported into this country ..... 6 for	40 0
Extra large sizes ..... 6 for	45 0
Summer Merino, a stouter Vest than any of the above 6 for	36 0
Grey Merino, with long sleeves, a stout, warm and durable Vest, suitable for cool climates or Overland Passengers ..... each	6 8
8 out Scotch Lambswool, with long sleeves, very warm and soft, suitable for gentlemen returning to Europe in the cold season ..... each	7 8
8 out striped Merino for all Athletic Sports, the strongest made ..... each	10 8

DRAWERS AND PANTS.

Fine Bro, Cotton ..... per pair	3 12
Superior Stout Cotton Trunk Drawer, fitting close above the knees, a capital Drawers for riding and hard wear ..... per pair	4 12
Very Superior Fine Cotton Long Drawers, double seated, very strong and comfortable wear the very best made ..... per pair	8 0
Extra Stout Cotton Drawers ..... „	6 8
Bathing Drawers, plain and striped ..... „	2 0
Fine Merino Pants, fitted with Belt Bands and double seated ..... per pair	7 8
Stout Grey Shetland Merino Pants, for cold districts or Homeward bound passengers ..... per pair	6 0
Stout Scotch Lambswool, very warm and soft, suitable for the coldest countries ..... per pair	7 8

Our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 4TH FEB. 1879.

So far as quotations are concerned, Reuter's subscription telegram from London received this morning is in every item a counterpart of Saturday's closing message. Consols remain at 96¼, French Rentes at 112¾, and all Liverpool Cotton prices are unchanged, although the tone of the Market at the same time was dull. Yesterday's New York telegram to hand this afternoon, however, will probably have induced a firmer feeling in Liverpool again to-day, the receipts being small, whilst Mid.-Uplands May shipment was quoted at 10 cents. as against 9·80 cents. per lb. for April. The statistics to date are as follows :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Two days' Receipts	24,000	35,000	28,000
Three days'	69,000	55,000	55,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,317,000	3,164,000	3,196,000

EXCHANGE to-day opened extremely quiet, and almost no Sterling Bills have been placed, but towards the close some of the Banks have been offering to draw at a trifle better than yesterday. Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 50d. per oz., and in all probability there will be no very material change until the result of to-morrow's biddings for Council Drafts in London is known. We call closing quotations to-day :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7d. to 5-16	per Rupee.
Do., 6 months' sight...	1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7¾d. to 11-16	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2·07½d.	,,
Sovereigns each.....	Rs. 12-5	

On Calcutta we have not heard of a single transaction, and rates must again be quoted at 1-16 per cent. premium for demand and 1¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is rather more difficult to buy in small amounts, but otherwise the market is not strong, and it would be impossible to find buyers of large sums unless at reduced rates. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 94 to ¼ ; New Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99¼ to ¾.

The SHARE MARKET is perfectly stagnant at the moment, investors and speculators being alike indisposed to commit themselves. Banks, Land, and Press Companies are all unchanged in value, and in Spinning Mill shares the fluctuations are neither numerous nor important. Manockjee Petits have declined Rs. 20 and Great Eastern Rs. 25, whilst Dhurumseys have lost Rs. 20 of yesterday's advance. Amongst the mills in liquidation the shares of the Alexandra have declined Rs. 7½, Fleming and Nursey Rs. 5 per share respectively. In an ordinary way it would be difficult to understand how the shares of these companies could possess any value whatever, but it is currently reported that the only buyers are debtors to the companies who intend to plead their shares as set off against their liability.

COTTON opened this morning with an extremely quiet feeling, and every appearance of a material decline being established, and some business was done in the course of the forenoon at a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. After the American receipts came in, however, a firmer tone became apparent, sellers to a great extent withdrew, and prices may be said to close at yesterday's level for forward delivery, except that to-day they are buyers' while yesterday they were sellers' figures. For ready Cotton the demand is by no means inactive as it was, the pressure for immediate shipment being over, and it seems probable that ready rates will shortly draw much closer to forward delivery quotations, although up country there is no signs of giving way, and crop accounts are as bad as ever. We quote :—

Good Hingunghaut ready	Rs. 208	per Candy.
,, G. Broach (March delv.).....	203	,,
,, Oomrawuttee (ready).....	195	,,
,, do. (March)	188	,,
F.G.F. ,, ,, ...	183	,,
G.F. ,, ,, ...	177	,,

SEEDS are not altered in any way. We quote Linseed Rs. 6-5 to Rs. 6-6, Rapeseed, Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6 13 per cwt. Gingeelly, Rs. 38 to Rs. 41½ per candy.

FREIGHTS continue very dull with no actual movement in rates. For Liverpool by steam we quote 20s. ready, 25s. all February shipment, and by sail 22s. 6d., March, 25s. April loading. For Havre by steam 30s., payable at port of discharge. Mediterranean ports 32s. 6d., Adriatic 33s. 9d. per ton, payable here at 2s. Exchange.

PIECE GOODS are practically unchanged. The demand in the bazaar is most limited, and dealers show no disposition to increase their supplies either by ready buying or indenting.

COALS remain in the same position with neither buyers nor sellers to arrive at the nominal quotations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE *s. s.* CYRNUS, 1,069 tons, Captain S. B. Atkinson, sailed yesterday for Akyab, in ballast.

THE *s. s.* MADELINE, 845 tons, Captain W. Broff, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE BARQUE A. L. PALMER, 480 tons, Captain S. B. Atkinson, will sail to-day for Akyab, in ballast.

THE *s. s.* MARINA, 361 tons, Captain R. Ramsay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, 18th Jan., with a cargo of 19,512 bags sugar, and 29 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE *s. s.* JAMES GROVES, 817 tons Captain T. Darby, arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst., from Middlesbrough, 28th Dec., with Mr G. Sulter, and Miss M. Fleming, as passengers ; and a cargo of iron and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s *s. s.* MONGOLIA, 1,580 tons, Captain A. Coleman, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, with China Mails and the following passengers :—From Galle.—Mr. Irvine and Captain Boileau. From Singapore to Suez.—Hajiketoh. She brought the following cargo :—From Shanghai.—2 boxes silk pieces goods, 151 packages tea, 2 packages goods, and 15 packages silk. From Yokahama.—1 package silk, 1 package goods, and 3 packages tea. From Hongkong.—67 cases Chinaware 294 cases glass bangles, 51 cases silk piece goods, 6 cases japanware, 7 cases white copper, 2 cases cotton piece goods, 38 cases preserves, 41 packages sundries, 12 cases umbrellas, 63 packages silk, 4,563 slabs copper, 19 packages aniseed star, 1 package alum, 1 package China roots, 2,025 bags sugar, 13 packages papers, 35 packages vermillion, 78 cases tea, 8 packages nutmegs 77 boxes silver, 2 boxes pearls, 4 boxes gold leaves, and 2 boxes gold coins. From Singapore.—53 packages lac, 6 cases cigars, 54 bags coffee, 19 boxes specie, 25 packages nutmegs, 2 packages piece goods, and 5 packages goods.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s *s. s.* BOKHARA, 1,775 tons, Captain J. W. D. Anderson, sailed yesterday for China with Mails, and a cargo of 1,165 chests opium, 588 bales twist, 266 bales cotton, and general cargo. She carried the following passengers :—For Shanghai.—Mr. J Pottersop. For Singapore.—Messrs M. Rustomjee, C. Merwanjee, and R. Manockjee.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	James Groves (s) ..	Darley ..	Middlesbrough, Dec 28
4	Mongolia(s).....	Coleman	Shanghai, Jan 14.
	Marina(s).....	Ramsay ...	Mauritius, Jan 18.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Corondelet	Steteson	Akyab.
	Esperance	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Bokhara (s).....	Anderson.....	China.
	Madeline(s).....	Broff	Rangoon.
	Cyrnus (s)	Penney	Colombo.

The barque A L Palmer, Atkinson, to Akyab, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The steamer Mongolia, to Southampton, was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Benarty s—50 bundles steel hoop iron, W and A Graham and Co.

Trentham Hall s—20 cases empty sodawater bottles, Edward Bates and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Buckinghamshire—100 cases empty sodawater bottles, Tallay Mahamed Fazel and Brothers.

Duke of Edinburgh—9 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Thibet—5 bales printing papers, G Claridge and Co ; 10 casks single fuse, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.

Mirzapore s—30 cases invalids port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Nizam s—30 cases gin, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Pekin s—12 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Assam s—3 cases assorted liquors, Cutler, Palmer and Co

Cervin —14 cases sherry and 10 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

King Richard s—2 cases noyeau de Rayan liquers, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Dragoon—100 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Strathleven s—3 cases noyeau de Martin liquers, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Craigforth s—98 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Austria s—125 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee Comrigar.

FROM GLASGOW.

Columbia s—4 casks white zinc paint, Heerjeebhoy Cooverjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

European s—19 bales cotton waste and 11 bales cotton, Thobun Talia ; 20 bales cotton, Tatia Neestay ; 53 bales wool, Odhow Shamjee ; 10 bales wool, Allagakhia Mooljee ; 48 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmidass ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Rydal Hall s—88 bales wool, Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khumbata ; 205 bales wool, Volkart Brothers ; 27 bales wool, Bomanjee Nusserwanjee ; 83 bales wool and 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 44 bales hemp, Lalljee Narrunjee ; 4 bales cotton twist waste, F Fisher and Co ; 22 bales rags, Goculdass Ludha ; 450 cwts linseed, Yerjee Bhaiyaz ; 24 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Salado—15½ cwts cubabinum, Cuttardina Mowjee ; 9 bales hides, Hassum Comer ; 36½ cwts clove-stems, Ruzubally Allyruza.

Scotland s—34 cwts cardamoms, Govindjee Madhowjee.

Mongolia s—1,654 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 20 cwts indigo, Hatchund Furushram ; 320 packages coffee and 407 packages ginger, P and O S N Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Rydal Hall s—784 cwts coffee, Vinay and Co ; 159 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.

FOR GENOA.

Scindia s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Scindia s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bokhara s—409 cw's rat-ins, Ebram Hassum ; 1 box real pearls, Essoofally Fazabhoy ; 16 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 6 chests opium, Burdy-i Kaderyull ; 21 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 17 chests opium, Hajee Essac Elias ; 3 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 9 chests opium, S E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bokhara s—32 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 40 chests opium, E J Abrahem ; 18 chests opium, M S Gubbay, 10 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 154 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 1 chest opium, Goneshi Soblaermull ; 2 chests opium, Khe eschee Hemookroy ; 16 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenarch ; 15 chests opium, Buxiram Roopjall.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 4.

Abdy, Col, Staff Corps, on duty, from Kamptee.

Treacy, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Bellary.

O'Nial, Surg Major, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 3.

Ward, Lieut, 8th Regt, on sick leave, to England.

FEBRUARY 4.

Moore, Dy Surg Genl, on duty, to Panwell.

Mackesy, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.

Treacy, Lieut, R A, to join, to Bellary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 1.)

The services of Mr M L Dames are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department as a temporary arrangement.

Mr H Buckle, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, in British Burma, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, with effect from the 19th June 1878.

Mr A Hough, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Captain G. Alexander, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, vice Mr Hough.

Lieut Farrell, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Mr Snow, C S, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, and to continue to officiate in the 3rd Grade.

Mr A Hough, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, in British Burma, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, with effect from from the 29th November 1878.

Captain M C Poole, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Mr Midwinter, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Mr Burne, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Mr Irwin, C S, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade.

The services of Mr C E Buckland, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Mr H H Risley, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

The services of Mr McMinn, Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The services of Mr J H Fisher, Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

General the Hon Sir E B Johnson, K C B, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, reported his return to India on the 29th instant and resumed charge of his duties on the same date.

Major Thomas, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, in the Central Provinces, to be Cantonment Magistrate, 1st Class, vice Lieut-Col Playfair, retired.

Mr Lowry C S, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Mr Drysdale, Regi-trar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Mr Goodridge, C S, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Surgeon-Major J Brake to be Civil Surgeon of Nagpur in the Central Provinces, vice Surgeon-Major W B Beatson, promoted.

Surgeon-Major J F Earter to be Sanitary Commissioner, Superintendent of Vaccination and Inspector-General of Dispensaries in the Central Provinces, vice surgeon-Major Townsend, promoted.

Messrs N Hearle and F W Theilusson, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are posted to that department as Assistant Conservators of forests to the 3rd Grade. Messrs Hearle and Theilusson are attached to British Burma.

Mr Roper Lethbridge, CIE, Press Commissioner with the Government of India, is granted furlough to Europe for one year.

Mr C E Buckland, C S, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to officiate as Press Commissioner with the Government of India.

The following promotions are made in the Bengal Commission.

Captain E S Lindow, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Mr Davies, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, substantive pro tempore, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Surgeon E Ferrand, 20th Madras N I, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency in addition to his other duties.

Captain Dalrymple, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, is transferred in the same capacity to Neemuch, vice Major Playfair.

Major Playfair, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate Neemuch, is transferred in the same capacity to Morar, vice Captain Dalrymple.

Captain Creagh, Adjutant of the Mhairwarra Battalion, is appointed to be 2nd-in-Command of that Regiment, substantive pro tempore.

The undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed their term of service as noted against each, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified :

Lieut-Col J Rider, Bombay S all Corps,—29th Jan 1879.

Lieut-Col W T Hughes, C B, Bengal Staff Corps, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, in succession to General sir J Brind, K C B, who from of service on the staff has expired.

Mr Carter, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissary General ; Col H A Taylor, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class ; Colonel J B Cox, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 4th Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class ; Major C O'Dowd, Sub-Assista t Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class ; Major C Case, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class ; Captain A G Yaldwyn, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class ; Lieut A J Brander, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, with effect from 29th Dec 1878, and for such time as Captain J S N Macbean, Deputy Commissary General, and other Senior Officers, may be on detached duty, or until further orders.

The services of Surgeon A Adams, Medical Officer, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Captain Bailey, Wing Officer, 1st N I, medical certificate,

Surgeon E L Robinson medical certificate.

Conductor N Hutchinson, Barrack Master, Public Works Department, medical certificate, for two years.

The services of Surgeon O Baker, Civil Surgeon, Thayetmyo, are placed, temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of Lieut J A Ferrier, R E, are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Captain C M Smith, R A, Officiating Commandant N 2 Field Battery, to be Commandant, vice Captain G Pollock, vacated.

Major Lovell, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command 4th Infantry, to be Wing Commander and 2nd in Command 5th Infantry, vice Captain Grad, deceased.

Surgeon S Borah, M B, to officiate as Medical Officer 2nd Infantry, vice Surgeon A Adams, appointed Medical Officer, Kotah and Jhalra Patan Agencies.

Lieut Garrett, 54th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, on probation.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers are ordered in the superior Accounts Establishment of the Public Works Department :—

Captain Lest Carey, S C, Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, N-W Provinces and Oudh, to be Deputy Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta but to officiate as Deputy Examiner of P W Accounts, Madras, during the absence of Lieut Heaviside, or until further orders.

Mr H Stuart, Deputy Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to be Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr Sampson, B A, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the P W D, is granted privilege leave for two months and seven days.

Mr J S Thorpe, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the P W D, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary during the absence of Mr Sampson.

Mr G Taylor, Resistant Engineer, Bengal Irrigation Branch, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the P W Department.

The services of Lieut D A Scott, RE, Assistant Engineer, Western State System of Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.

Mr L Harrington, Accountant, Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Central Province for employment on the Berah Valley State Railway.

Mr A Penny, Executive Engineer, is re-transferred from Mysore Famine Relief Works to the Military Works Branch.

The following Officers and Subordinates are re-transferred from Madras Famine Relief Work to the Provinces specified :—

To Western System of State Railways,—Major K A Jopp, R E, Executive Engineer.

Central Provinces, Mr W G Newton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

British Burmah, Mr P Jones, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr G A Gosselin, Superintendent Telegraph Department, is allowed furlough for two years.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr R E Wright, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Nolkar and Neemuch Railways (Open Line.)

Mr W G Gill n, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Neemuch-Nasirabad Railways.

Lieut R C Maxwell, RE, Assistant Engineer, Western Rajputana Railway, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

Lieut R C Maxwell, RE, Assistant Engineer, is re-transferred to the Western Rajputana State Railway, on being relieved of his duties as officiating Assistant Director of State Railways, Central System.

Mr C Ward, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Central Bengal State Railway Surveys.

Mr F Russell, Supervisor, Punjab Northern State Railway, are no longer required.

Mr Hart, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted privilege leave for three months.

REWARDS.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Kote Duffadar Jhandsh Singh, of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in heading the charge of his troop against a force many times its number and under a heavy fire in the fight against the Mian als on the 7th January 1879.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th February 1879.

1 The Range at Coorla will be placed at the disposal of :—

A Co } On the 10th, 11th, and 12th instant.
and }
B Co }

C Co } On the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant.
and }
D Co }

2 Officers Commanding these Companies are requested to make an effort to ensure the completion of the Annual Course of Musketry by every man in their respective Companies before the General Inspection.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjt.,
Bombay V. R. C.

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL COMMITTEE is prepared to receive from the Fellows of the University of Bombay, and from such of the Public as may be desirous of joining the memorial, SUBSCRIPTIONS to the GIBBS' MEMORIAL FUND.

The Honorary Secretaries to the Committee will be glad to supply a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Fellows of the University of Bombay, held on the 17th December last, to any gentleman who may intimate a wish to the Secretaries to that effect.

Contributions may be paid to the undersigned or at the Band of Bombay.

VISHVANATH N. MANDLIK,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
P. PETERSON.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

The Universary Library Rooms, 4th January 1879.

THE FORCES OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO THE DEFENCE OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

To be located by permission to
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD MEADE, K.C.S.I.
&c., &c., &c.

COPIES may be obtained at the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Byculla ; Messrs. COOPER and Co., Fort ; Messrs. TARAM SAGOON and Co, Kalbadevie Road ; the *Gujarat Mitra* Office, Surat ; and Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.—*Price Re. 2 per copy.*

NOTICE.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS for His Excellency the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY should CONTINUE to be SENT to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, during the absence of His Excellency on tour.

G. H. R. HART,
Acting Private Secretary
to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay,
3rd February 1879.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

BY permission of Colonel SEXTON, the SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the Corps will be held on FRIDAY, the 14th February, under the management of the following Committee :—

PRESIDENT.
Major the Hon. L. R. BAYLEY.
MEMBERS.

Capt. BAKER.
,, HOPE.
,, TENNENT, Honorary Secretary.
,, WEIR.
,, FORBES.
,, SCORGIE.
,, WYER.
Lieut. DUNNE, Honorary Secretary.
,, KEMP ,, Treasurer.

Volunteer, Single Ticket	Rs. 8
Volunteer and Two Ladies	,, 10
Non-Volunteer, Single Tickets.....	,, 10
Non-Volunteer and two Ladies.....	,, 12
Extra Ladies' Ticket	,, 4

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. KEMP & Co., SOUNDY & Co., TREACHER & Co., or from any member of the Committee.

W. M. TENNENT, Capt., } Joint
T. DUNNE, Lieut., } Secretaries.

The Town Hall has been kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee for the occasion.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY,

GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND
HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN CORBETT, C.B., R.N.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF H. M. NAVAL FORCES IN THE EAST-INDIES,
WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON THE EVENING OF TUESDAY,
THE 11TH FEBRUARY 1879.

By the kind permission of Colonel DAUBENY and Officers the Band of the 7th Royal Fusiliers will assist.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND.—*President.*

Captain J. R. KELLOCK. WILLIAM WEBB, Esq.
,, G. O'B. CAREW. C. W. J. JACKSON, Esq.
,, JOHN DIXON. Surgeon T. S WEIR.
,, A. C. CLARK. J. ARNOTT.
,, W. T. CROCKETT. JOHN ADAMS, Esq.
F. W. STEVENS, Esq.

Captain JAMES BREGNER, Honorary Secretary.
A. TAIT, Esq., Honorary Treasurer.
H. CORMACK, Esq., Honorary Auditor.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture	"Guil aume Tell"..	Rossini
2. Soprano	"Sole Pensiero"..	Alfred Mellin
3. Solo Con ralto ...	"Looking Back"...	Sullivan
4. Duet { Contralto / Baritone }	"Io vivo è Tamo" ..	Campana
5. Solo Tenor	"The Requital"	Blumenthal
6. Solo Soprano	"Waiting"	Millard
7. Solo Baritone.....	"Nancy Lee"	Stephen Adams
8. Solo Contralto ..	"The Lost Chord"...	Sullivan

(With Harmonium and Piano accompaniment.)

PART II.

1. Serenade	"Birthday".....	Eisoldt
2. Solo Tenor	"Tom Bowling" ...	Dibdin
3. Duet—Contralto...	"Oh! ye dew drops gems"	Zeta
4. Solo Basso	"A Song of Neptune	Louis Diold
5. Solo Contralto..	"Esmeralda".....	Levey
6. Duet { Soprano.. and Contralto }	"Tel Rammenti" ..	Campana
7. Solo Baritone ..	"Blow high, blow low"	Dibdin
8. Solo Contralto ..	"Nazareth".....	Gounod

(With Harmonium and Piano accompaniment and Chorus.)

9. March..... Grand Triumphal..... Waterson

TICKETS—First seats, Rupees 2, Second seats, Rupee 1, may be had of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., or from any of the Directors also from the Superintendent of the House.

Seats will not be reserved but will be occupied according to priority of arrival and an ample number will be provided for the tickets issued.

The entrance to the First Seats will be by the West door, to the Second Seats by the North door of the Town Hall.

Books of Words of the Songs will be obtainable at the door, price ½ rupee each.

Doors open at ½ past 8, the Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE WHICH IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BIDEN—January 31st, at La Martiniere, Calcutta, the wife of F. J. Biden, Esq., M. A., Head Master, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CHANDLER—January 26th, at Madura, Miss H. S. Chandler, daughter of Reverend J. E. Chandler, of the American Madura Mission.

GILHOOLY—January 29th, at Lahore, Elizabeth McCarron, the only beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Gilhooly, aged 8 months.

PENHEAROW—January 28th, at Donald Town, Lahore, Mary Annie Sophia, relict of the late Daniel Penhearow, of paralysis, aged 51 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1879.

WE cannot wonder at the state of alarm into which Anglo-Indian tradesmen generally, and more particularly those of them who carry on business in the Presidency towns, have been thrown by the recent extension of the "value "payable parcels" system to overland parcels posted in England. This extension places the machinery of the Post Office at the service of London tradesmen for the purpose of enabling them to forward goods to and collect bills from Indian customers, and thus to establish a brisk competition with tradesmen residing in this country. The working of the system is thus clearly described by the Trades' Association of Madras :—"Under this arrangement the London tradesman finds himself befriended and "assisted by a great department of State, to an "extent and in a manner hitherto unthought of, "and altogether beyond the legitimate scope "and objects of the Post Office Service. Not "only does the department become the carrier, "the exchange and commission agent of the "London tradesman, but it undertakes also to "become his very bill collector, and further- "more to relieve him of all risk, loss, and an- "xiety by guaranteeing the return to England "of all parcels which an addressee may decline to "receive or pay for." The parcels must not exceed 6 lbs. in weight or £10 in value, but within these limits it is possible for a London tradesman, as many of our readers must have discovered lately to their agreeable surprise, to send out goods priced at London rates, with no additions except the actual cost of freight and exchange and 2 per cent. commission to the Post Office, and to have the money collected for him in India by the Post Office on delivery. It cannot be denied that this overland parcel system is a great convenience and a most valuable boon to that large class of the community who make daily purchases of English goods from retail tradesmen and are naturally anxious to buy them at the cheapest rates. Of course, provisions of all kinds, and other quickly perishable goods, must still be purchased in India as they are wanted ; and the overland parcel post does not therefore affect the trade of dealers in what are quaintly called oilman's stores. But nearly all articles of wearing apparel, from ladies' gloves, flowers, and bonnets to gentlemen's shirts, ties, and boots, and the innumerable little articles of luxury for the ornamentation of houses on which so much money is spent in India, can now be obtained directly and without trouble from London tradesmen through the medium of the parcel post ; and it is easy to understand what serious injury may thus be done to the business of the principal retail firms in Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. For it is obvious that the London tradesman, having no agents to pay and no establishment to keep up in this country, and being subject to none of the special taxes, imperial, provincial, and municipal, which are imposed on Indian traders, can undersell his heavily handicapped Anglo Indian competitor and still realize large profits on the sale of his goods.

The question is, if the Indian Government is justified in sanctioning an arrangement to which London tradesmen are already eager to give a much wider extension, and which might ultimately ruin the retail trading interest in the chief cities of India. The Viceroy in Council, in answer to the remonstrances of the Trades' Associations, maintains that he is right in preferring the "public" interest to that of the tradesmen. But there is a conspicuous fallacy in this argument. The interest of European consumers in this country cannot fairly be styled a public interest ; it is only that of a limited and on the average wealthy class. Ought, then, the help of the State to be given to this private interest in order that it may triumph over the private interest of another class, namely, the Anglo-Indian retail tradesmen ? It is matter for astonishment that there should be any doubt as to the answer that ought to be given to this question. Every one will admit that the State is not justified in undertaking retail business on its own account ; yet this is what the Government of India is now doing. A single illustration will suffice to show the false position in which the Government has placed itself by introducing the overland parcel post. The firm of Messrs. Whiteley & Co. of Westbourne Grove is the principal promoter of the parcel post and is likely to be chiefly benefitted by it. Now, in ordinary circumstances, if Messrs. Whiteley & Co. wished to begin an Indian business, they would be obliged to go to great expense in opening out shops in Calcutta and Madras, to undertake the risk of keeping large stocks of goods out here, and to pay import duties which they could never recover on merchandize, a large proportion of which would soon become unserviceable in an Indian climate. All these risks they save by simply availing themselves of the assistance tendered by the Indian Post Office. No Government in this country which was in the least degree representative of the people would have made the mistake of becoming agents and bill collectors for Messrs. Whiteley and Co. and other London tradesmen ; and we can only conjecture that the Viceroy has been persuaded to undertake these duties at the instance of some of those highly paid officials whose chief aim in life is to save two out of every three rupees of the salaries paid them by the Indian Government. It is self-evident that the Government ought for its own sake to encourage English tradesmen to settle in this country, as they pay taxes and spend large sums in the reproductive employment of labour ; but this overland parcel system is skilfully designed to render impossible the continued existence of the English shop-keeping class in our great cities.

IT appears from a recent paragraph which has been going the round of the papers that the Secretary of State for India is disappointed at the falling-off in the number of candidates for admission to the Forest Department of India. If, however, he has examined carefully the condition of the Department, present and prospective, he can scarcely be surprised that it has not found favour in the eyes of parents and guardians. The fact of the matter is that men appointed at home are so heavily handicapped in one way or another, that the real wonder is how any one can be found willing to spend a good round sum of money and three of the best years of his life in order to get into about the worst paid and unhealthiest Department in India, when better or equally good appointments—backed up by a little interest of course—are to be had for the asking.

There are three ways of getting into the service : one by direct appointment in India without passing any examination ; another by passing a competitive examination in London followed by a two and a half years' course of forestry on the Continent of Europe, half the estimated expenses of which are defrayed by Government and the balance by the student. Candidates appointed out here are saved all this preliminary expense and work without pay by being appointed at once as probationary assistants of the 3rd grade on Rs. 250 a month. Now the case has happened, and may, under existing arrangements, as likely as not happen again, that Robinson and Brown go up together for the forest examination, and that Brown passes, while Robinson, to use a sporting term, is 'nowhere.' Robinson, who is determined to get into the service by hook or by crook, comes out to try his luck in India, and, assisted by an influential friend, is soon after his failure in England rewarded for his perseverance by being appointed an assistant conservator of the third grade. Two years afterwards his old schoolfellow Brown, who has been through the Continental course and received the special commendation of the Secretary of State for the diligence with which he has prosecuted his studies, also joins the Department as an assistant conservator of the third grade. On arrival in India he meets his old friend and learns much to his annoyance that he is two years junior to Robinson and perhaps drawing less pay. One thing is now very clear to Robinson and Brown—that they are to strike on their part. Some professional course was a snare and a delusion ; he would have done much more wisely if he too had come straight out to India and procured a direct appointment through his uncle Jones, who has interest. His regrets are, however, vain, nothing can now be done, and he commences his career a disappointed man. Moreover, he does not care to conceal his disappointment ; why should he ? It was through no fault of his that he had been superseded, and so the story spreads and tends to make the entrance to the service by the English door less and less popular. Those who think the picture exaggerated have only to refer to the list of forest officers under the Government of Bombay to see the truth of these remarks. They will find that the last joined trained assistant is only a few months junior to the two untrained assistants immediately above him.

A third way of providing officers for the Forest Department is that of pitchforking military men and members of the Covenanted Civil Service into the higher appointments, where they remain so long as it pays them to remain. We have already observ

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

DISSENSIONS AT KABUL.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 4.

There is a civil commotion at Kabul. Dissensions have commenced between Yakub Khan and the Kizzilbashes, and numbers of Sirdars have left Kabul with their families.

It is reported from Turkistan that great sickness prevails amongst the Amir's followers.

Fighting has commenced at Nawagai Bajaur for the succession to the chiefship.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* of yesterday publishes the following telegram :—

Yakub Khan has broken with the Kizzilbashes and civil war rages between them and Yakub Khan's faction, who are shelling their quarter of Kabul. The greatest excitement prevails, and numbers are leaving the city.

The rumour of the Amir's death gathers strength in repetitions from various sources wholly independent of each other.

DEPUTATION TO LORD CRANBROOK ON THE SUBJECT OF THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, received a deputation from the Lancashire manufacturers to-day; and in reply to their protest against applying any surplus of Indian revenue to defray the expenses of the Afghan war instead of abolishing the import duties, his Lordship said, that their interests should first be consulted when there was a surplus. He further said that he thought the effect on their sales by the state of the exchanges was greater than any duty. He declined to enter into the Afghan question.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, FEB. 3.

An Austro-German treaty has been concluded which abrogates the clause in the Treaty of Prague providing for the retrocession of Northern Schleswig.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

Consols 96¼.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 3.

The Anchor Line steamer Trinacria arrived here from Bombay to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The Bombay Mails of the 13th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Mails of the 30th December arrived at Southampton to-day per P. and O. Steamer Nepaul.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. In Surat Oomra steady, Broach and Dhollera weak.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera..... 4⅜d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight .. 1-7⅞

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 75½

4½ per cent. do. 86

3 per cent. Consols for account, ... 90⅛

5 per cent. French Rentes 1872..... 112¾ ex. Coupon

Bar Silver ..... 50d.

Departures and Clandon—Ben Voirlich.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, FEB. 4, 11.36. A.M.

Manilla mail leaves Hongkong 10-50 Thursday morning.

OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	1s. 7 1-16d. to 5-16 per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 7 1-16d. "
Credits,	3 " "	...1s. 7⅛ d. to 11-16 "
Documents,	3 " "	...1s. 7⅛d. "
Francs	3 " "	...2-07½d. "
Sovereigns each	.....	Rs. 12-5

A MISUNDERSTANDING having occurred with the Alazais near Gulistan Karez, the case has been amicably settled by the personal influence of Major Sandeman.

THE Commissioner of Derajat telegraphs that Mahsuds are reported to have held a jirga in Kaniguram hut, but separated without deciding upon any further course, pending instructions from Kabul.

WE are informed that the Government of India having resolved to dissolve the Famine Commission about the end of next month, the projected trips of the members to the Central Provinces and to Gujerat have been given up. Messrs. Cunningham, Caird, and Sullivan will remain at Bellary till the 9th instant, while Messrs. Elliott and Peile visit Hyderabad. The Commission will meet again at Sholapur.

WE understand that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the arrangements made by the Government of the Punjab for the removal of the college classes of the Delhi College from that city to Lahore. A special report is to be submitted on the results attained after the measures which have been taken have had a fair trial. The appointment of a professor of natural science in the Lahore College has also been sanctioned.

THE *Indo-Prakash* :—Here is an instance of the vagaries which characterise the Licence Tax officers in levying that objectionable impost. We are informed that there is a weaver—a weak old man—at Temburni near the Indapore Taluka, who has been assessed Rs. 5 per annum, although he does not carry on his trade now and is even without any looms in his house, having been reduced to beggary by the late famine. The surprising feature of this case is that the old man was employed on the Government Relief Works some time ago and is just now in receipt of relief from the Deccan and Khandesh Famine Relief Committee! His brother has also, it is said, been assessed in the same amount, although he is at present actually begging at Pandherpoor. The question naturally arises—what could have induced the Licence Tax officer of Temburni to include these two helpless victims within his clutches, but we may tell our readers at once that the officer has not acted without a reason, good or bad, the basis of the levy in the case of these two beggar-weavers being that they were paying the Income Tax several years ago! This instance will also serve to throw light on another circumstance, of which we have heard a good deal. It is said the Native subordinate officials in the Mofussil, to whom the task of levying and collecting the Tax has been entrusted, try to impose it on everybody, whom they can draw into the category of traders on some ground or another, partly from fear of the superior officials and partly also from the fact that if there be any injustice committed by them, it would be remedied on appeal, so that the responsibility of having exempted a certain man would not in that case rest on them. When, however, anybody who considers himself wronged in this way does actually appeal, the chance is that on fresh enquiry he may have his assessment doubled or trebled by the superior authority—and such cases having occurred in many places in the Mofussil, people, we are told, have given up appealing altogether and submit to the wide grasp of the subordinates without any protest! This fear has naturally led to a decrease in the number of appeals in several places, and unfortunately this fact has been made use of to show that the Tax works smoothly enough, but the secrets of all this is known only to those who see below the surface of things.

SOME changes have, we understand, been made in connection with the Gilchrist Scholarship examinations held in the three Presidency towns during the present month. The Senate of the London University having now admitted Sanscrit and Arabic as alternative subjects with Greek and German for this matriculation examination, the Gilchrist trustees have decided that this shall henceforth be the examination by which the Indian scholarships shall be awarded, as it has hitherto been in the case of the Colonial scholarships. Two languages, therefore, (*one* of which may be either Sanscrit or Arabic,) must be brought up in addition to Latin, and it is thought that candidates will have no difficulty in obtaining instruction in French though it is not taught in Presidency Colleges. As those who pass this examination will be prepared, if they obtain the scholarship and go to England, at once to enter upon the course of study for a degree in one of the faculties of the University, instead of requiring twelve or eighteen months for qualifying themselves to pass the matriculation examination the trustees have determined to shorten the tenure of the Indian scholarships from *five* to *four* years. They will still be held longer than the Colonial scholarships which are limited to three years, and the trustees are prepared to consider favourably the case of any Indian scholar who, having taken his Bachelor's degree with honours, is desirous of obtaining an additional year for the purpose of proceeding to the degree of Master or Doctor. In two cases they have already granted this privilege.

THE Madras correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—The Moplah outbreak at the Cannanore Jail appears to have been satisfactorily subdued. Colonel Beauchamp, the Superintendent, has arrived at Madras for advice regarding his wounded eye. There is, I hear, but very little hope of his recovering his sight, for the blow was remarkably severe and in no way warded off by the brow. The Moplah is the only native of Madras of a troublesome disposition, and a most determined rascal he is when the devil within him happens to be roused. The disturbance was caused by a highly injudicious change of diet which had been ordered for all jails from the 1st January, a common grain called raggi being substituted for rice upon certain days of the week. Now the Moplah is a sort of Mussulman, and particular about his food. The sect are, as a rule, well to do, and rice is their ordinary food. To be condemned to eat raggi was consequently very hard upon a Moplah, whilst to the Canarese convict it was nothing of the kind. After growling for a couple of days, the Moplahs broke out, and behaved so violently that the police guard was forced to fire upon them. Six men having fallen wounded and one dead, they retreated and have remained passive ever since. Colonel Beauchamp was struck in the left eye with a small sharp stone whilst endeavouring to keep the mob of rioters back, and induce them to return to their wards, the sad result of which I have already mentioned. Of course there has been an enquiry, but there can have been very little to elucidate. An amusing thing cropped up, however, even out of this little business, as follows :—Some one had the good sense to wire off the news of the outbreak to the *Madras Mail*, the first intimation that we got here was accordingly that given in the columns of the evening paper. Amongst other readers the Duke first got his news from the *Mail*. Consternation! nobody at Cannanore thought of telegraphing officially. The soldiers there had nothing to do with the jail, and when poor Beauchamp was laid low, there was no responsible civilian left. In any circumstances, the non receipt of a telegram at Government House, *when the Press had one*, is still regarded as disgraceful.

THE *Madras Mail* :—The following is Mr. Thorowgood's summary of the work done to the Madras harbour during the past year.—During 1878 there have been deposited in the sea for the bases of the two piers 117,568 tons of stone. The number of concrete blocks made for the superstructure during the year has been 2,553, equivalent to about 63,825 tons of material. The number of blocks set in the work has been 2,282. The length of North Pier built since 1st January 1878 is 994½ lineal feet, and of the South Pier 624½ lineal feet. There have been two store-sheds built for Portland cement, one weight bridge erected at the South Pier, and one altered and corrected at the North Pier. A total length of 828½ lineal feet of blockmaking and blockstacking ground has been completed at the South Pier, and when the third Goliath crane is erected, the blocks on this ground will be used in construction of the pier. The rate of progress has not been so fast as was expected, but it is much better than in 1877, and it may be confidently hoped that in 1879 the advance will be much more rapid, as it is almost certain that no delay will be caused by sand in the foundations, and as the water gets deeper less interruption may be expected from bad weather. The total expenditure on the works up to the end of December 1878 has been Rs. 23,62,869 subject to slight corrections in detail.

THE trial of the Pangkore prisoners for the murder of Mr. Lloyd began at Penang on the 15th January. At the opening of the trial, one of the accused, the wood-split, by the charge of the Chief Justice, coolly persisted in his plea. It is believed that he was the man who handled the axe and killed Mr. Lloyd. A telegram has been received in Singapore to the effect that three of the prisoners had been sentenced to death, and a *nolle prosequi* entered for 20 other prisoners.

MUCH anxiety is felt at Singapore as to the safety of the British steamer Karo, Captain Colling, which left that port for Hongkong on the 21st December, and has not since been heard of. The captain's family and about 200 Chinese deck passengers were on board.

THE E. & A. Co.'s R. M. steamer Brisbane, Captain Reddell, with dates from Sydney 29th December, arrived at Singapore on the 21st January. Captain Reddell reports that on the morning of the 6th January sighted a barque stranded off the Daintree River, and on the 9th passed the Australian Steam Navigation Co.'s chartered steamer Mecca, a total wreck on the Ippili Reef, Torres Straits; all hands saved, including 350 Chinese passengers, who are landed on Thursday Island. Also passed the A. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ocean, on the flats, Normanby Sound, being beached for repairs, having struck on the Gnitbber Rock, Normanby Sound, while entering the Port of Thursday Island, to render assistance and re-embark passengers for Sydney, brought on by the steamer Mecca."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* objects to a project, which is under consideration, to construct a service reservoir, in connection with the Delhi water works, on the famous Ridge. Our contemporary says :—"To an outside observer, unbiassed by those considerations which compel engineers of all degrees to dispute with each other among the clouds, the principal objection to the scheme is the proposed site, which being exactly under the Memorial, is on the most conspicuous and interesting portion of the far-famed Delhi Ridge. This, covered with a vast waterwork scheme, would deform and injure the appearance of a spot now eminently picturesque, and which should be maintained as long as possible in the condition in which it was in 1857, when Englishmen fought and died there."

THE *Saturday Review* :—Professor Nichol is a bold man. In a little book, so cheap that every one can find money to buy it, so short that every one can find time to read it, and so clear that every one can find brains to understand it, he makes a daring attempt to destroy one of our best-established industries. He aims at teaching people to write briefly and clearly. It is a pity, however, that the necessities of modern life do not allow us generally to follow the advice given in this little *Primer of English Composition*. Were it not for the blow that it strikes at one of our most important trades, that of the printer, we could heartily recommend it to young writers. To recommend it to old writers would be useless. The more they read it the less they will be likely to turn it to use. We should like, indeed, not from any belief that it would do them any good but from a desire for a mild revenge, to have the power to sentence our female novelists to learn it by heart. They have so worried us by their bad English that we should be glad in turn to worry them by making them study good English. But, after all, the end of punishment, as some philanthropists tell us, is not vengeance, but reformation, and reformation we feel in their case is hopeless. There are, however, not a few by whom this Primer might be studied with great advantage. For instance, were it used as a text-book in our schools it might possibly teach the masters to speak with some approach to correctness. It has been noticed that ever since these gentlemen shook off that awful pomposity which was once as much the mark of a schoolmaster as the gold-headed cane was of a physician, they have fallen in their talk into the use of the most slovenly English. They seem to have entered into a kind of compact with their pupils that, in return for teaching them Latin and Greek, they should themselves be taught slang. We see that a warning is given by Professor Nichol against using some of the common English vulgarisms, among others "exam." It is but a few weeks since we heard of a father writing to his son at school to ask him whether he was so hard worked that he had not time to write "examinations," but cut it down to "exams." The lad modestly enough answered that the master always spoke of the "exams," and so he thought it was the proper word to use. "Awfully nice" is another of the expressions which the young reader is warned against. We fear that nothing can drive awfully, and terribly, and tremendously, and frightfully back to their proper uses. We were present a week or two ago when a Scotch mother lamented that her child would say "awfully jolly." "It is," she pathetically said, "so tremendously exaggerated."

THE ROADS, COMMISSARIAT, AND TRANSPORT FROM THE INDUS TO QUETTA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JACOBABAD, JAN. 29.

THERE being nothing of any interest going on in this part of the world, a short sketch of the present lines of communication, method of transport, and supply of the southern army of Afghanistan, may prove acceptable to some few of your readers.

The lines of communication that have so far been used from the base on the river Indus, to Dadur, at the foot of the Bolan Pass, are, firstly, the Mithankote route *via* Bundavali Post, Deyra Boogti, Sungsela, Lehri and Mittri to Dadur; and secondly, the road from Sukkur via Jacobabad, Shahpur, Lehri and Mittri.

The former line, owing to want of water, scarcity of camel graze, and the difficulty of collecting supplies along it, more particularly between Bundavali Post and Lehri, has been little used since General Biddulph's force traversed it in November, and it has now been finally abandoned, all provisions, &c. collected at Mithankote having been forwarded to Sukkur. The second line, therefore, is the only one in use for the supply of the whole army.

From Sukkur to Jacobabad the road is well made, and, consequently, good for traffic of all descriptions; but at the latter place the difficulties commence. Here the road bifurcates—one branch running by Shahpur, and the other, the old kafila route, by Nihal-ka-Gob, Burshori, Bagh, and Mittri to Dadur.

The objections to the Shahpur line are that it is quite unfitted for wheeled transport, being very heavy, indeed, throughout a greater portion of its length, and the water supply is insufficient for large convoys. This latter evil is the greater of the two, as an increase in the number of animals forming the train has now become an absolute necessity, and the deficiency alluded to totally precludes an augmentation to the extent required. Another drawback is the necessity of crossing the Nari river just below Mittri by a ford. This river when swollen by the melting snow, or when rain falls, becomes unfordable and consequently interrupts all communications.

The other branch by Burshori is well watered, passes through the most cultivated portion of Kachi, and when one or two wells are sunk on either side of the desert, will be passable until the floods put an end to all land transport. This is the road that General Phayre is now opening up, and upon which the Sappers and 19th Regiment Native Infantry are hard at work. When finished it will form the principal route from Jacobabad to Dadur. Indeed, as the weather gets warm it will be the only possible line which large convoys will be able to use with any degree of safety. From Bagh an alternative route, well-watered, well-supplied, and presenting few obstacles to either pack or wheeled transport, runs *via* Myhesar to Dadur, and it was this road that the British forces used in 1839.

A third line, namely, from Dera Ghazi Khan on the Indus *via* the Tul Chotiali road, debouching directly into the Pishin Valley, was available, and the wonder is that it has not been opened up ere this. Had the Afghan war not broken out quite so soon, there can be no doubt but that we should have known more of this line by this time, as orders had been issued to concentrate a not inconsiderable force at Lugga Barkhan some one hundred miles due west of Dera Ghazi Khan, with the evident intention of exploring and thoroughly reconnoitring it.

The last line that calls for any notice is the Sonmiani, Beyla, Sohreb, Khelat, Mustang, and Quetta road. This offers great advantages as the road is fairly good, can be used at all seasons of the year, and stores could be collected rapidly by sea and easily landed in Sonmiani Bay. No doubt the Bombay Government would have availed themselves of this route for the continuous transport of supplies during the hot weather, had this portion of the invasion of Afghanistan been entrusted to them. As it is, having in view the great difficulty of sending forward a sufficient quantity of provisions before the hot weather or floods cut off all communication, it would be well, even at the eleventh hour, to develop and utilize this line.

No account need be taken of the road from Burshori *via* Kunda, Gundava, through the Moola Pass, up to Khelat, and so on to Quetta, as it is considerably longer than the direct road by the Bolan, and would naturally only be used on an emergency.

Having thus rapidly sketched out the various roads used, abandoned, and not utilized, we come to the means of transport, which are twofold, namely, wheeled and pack. The animals brought into requisition are camels, bullocks, a few mules and a corps of country tats, which is now in course of formation. The method of obtaining these animals is however a matter of some interest, as it was perhaps week from his recent illness, as he kept his seat a good deal. The Viceroy appeared to be in excellent health and performed his functions with his accustomed grace. The Commander-in-Chief and Sir Thomas Wade also attended the ceremony. In the throne room all reserved seats were occupied, the marble hall was crowded with spectators. The proceedings were all over in an hour, and the arrangements were well planned and executed for the convenience of the public. There was no speechifying whatever, as these occasions are limited to the strictest formalities according to precedents of feudal times.

pressed with their owners, who also drive and load them. When purchased, drivers are hired in the proportion of one man to every four animals, and when furnished by contract the drivers are found by the contractor. The contract system has answered best of all and given the best results. The system of impressment is decidedly bad, and should only be adopted when all other means fail, and then only under a perfect military organization. The purchase system has only just been the light, and unless great and constant supervision is exercised to see that the hired drivers feed and water their animals regularly, it will be an expensive experiment for Government. The driver is paid just the same whether his four animals die or live, and every beast that goes sick or dies is so much trouble off his hands, and the Sirkar pays for all. Here, again, a military basis on which to organize is an essential to success, and except under the contract system no other organization can possibly work with any hope of achieving a decided result. It is not my opinion on the views expressed by the great majority of the Chamber and adopt those put forward by the small but influential minority of which he must now be considered an important unit.

It is, however, rather late in the day to revive the question of the advisability of the contemplated purchase of the private foreshore properties, the opinion of the Chamber on which was shown by the unanimous vote at the meeting in March last, and I should not have troubled you with any letter on the subject but that it seems necessary to prevent others being misled by Mr. Paterson's eloquence as Captain Kellock has been.

Mr. Paterson, in the line of argument taken by him, has confounded the interests of the *trade of Bombay* with the interests of the *few firms who are benefitting by the existing* competition, and this is clearly a fallacy.

Will the trade of Bombay be in any way injured if Messrs. Graham & Co. and Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co. have to pay the full Port Trust wharfage fee of 2 annas on every package of piece goods they import? I say it will *not*, and it is ridiculous to call such a thing *burdening the trade*. I will go further and add that the general trade of the port will be improved and rendered more sound when all the wharves and bandars come under the same organization and every merchant is placed on the same footing.

Mr. Byrdwood, who cannot be credited with any leaning towards purchase, or sympathy with the foreshore owners and who was of the sub-committee, assured the Chamber that in looking into the matter he had been actuated by zeal for the merchants' interests, and he pointed out that the trade of his own firm and of other firms had been considerably injured by the competition among the foreshore owners.

"Free trade" is always a popular cry, and Mr. Paterson in raising it has succeeded in attracting a few followers, but in this case the real interests of "free trade" will be better served by the whole foreshore being placed under one body in which the merchants' committee will be powerfully represented and which will therefore look after the interests of *trade*, as distinguished from those of *individual* traders, than by the continuance of the present state of chaos from which only large and influential merchants can possibly derive any benefit.

Feb. 4. FAIR PLAY.

THE TRANSFER LOAN.

Calcutta, 1st February 1879.

WHEREAS, by the terms of the Notification No. 28, dated 20th April 1859, and by the conditions of the Promissory Notes dated the 31st May 1859, bearing interest at the rate of Five-and-a-Half per Centum per Annum, issued in accordance with that Notification, the said Promissory Notes may be paid off and discharged on or after the First day of May 1879, after the expiration of three months' notice of payment, which notice may be issued at any time after the Thirty-first day of January 1879;

and Whereas the Governor General in Council has determined to pay off the said Promissory Notes on the First day of May 1879 as aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that, on the first day of May 1879, all the said Promissory Notes then outstanding and not accepted for transfer into the Transfer Loan 1879, and the amount of the said Promissory Notes then outstanding in Register Book Debt Account and not accepted for transfer into the said Transfer Loan 1879, will be paid off at the Office of the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta; and that from the said First day of May 1879, interest on the said Promissory Notes and Stock will cease.

Notice is also hereby given that after the Thirtieth day of April 1879 Notes or Stock of the said Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 will not be received for transfer to the said Transfer Loan 1879.

Meanwhile, unless the sum of Ten Crores fixed as the amount of the said Transfer Loan 1879 is earlier completed, such transfers will continue to be accepted, in accordance with Notification No. 2640, dated 4th December 1878, at the Head Offices of the Presidency Banks and at the Bank of England only.

FAILURES IN RANGOON.—A good deal of property has changed hands lately consequent on the failure of two of the oldest firms in Rangoon, viz, Messrs. Todd, Findlay and Co. and Buchanan and Co. The Pazoondoung Bazaar owned by Todd, Findlay and Co. was the other day disposed of for 2¼ lakhs, and how Buchanan and Co's Rice Mill at Puzoondoung has been sold at Rs. 183,000, their Saw mill at Duneedaw at Rs. 94,000 and office premises in the city at Rs. 20,000.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

The Chapter of the Star of India went off brilliantly to-day. Sir John Strachey, who looked remarkably well, was invested as Knight Grand Commander, the Hon'ble Sir Ashley Eden and Sir Stewart Bayley as Knight Commanders. None of the new Companions of the Order were able to attend. His Highness the Rajah Sumiana was present. His was perhaps the week

The following is the official statement of money in the public treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency banks and their branches, on the last day of the month of December 1878, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1877 and 1876 :—1876, Rs. 9,98,46,648; 1877, Rs. 10,31,25,206; 1878, Rs. 10,44,10,913.

A DECREE AGAINST NURSEY KESSOWJEE AND CO.—At the High Court yesterday, the case of Benitram Motiram vs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co. was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff, who sued to recover Rs. 50,000 due on four redrafts which the defendants had accepted for opium chests purchased on their account at Indore. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 50,000, with interest and costs.

A VAGRANT.—William Peters, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Dharavie on view of the body of a Mahomedan woman, aged 26 years, who on the day previous was drowned in a pond in that locality where she had been to fetch water. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

ALLEGED BREACH OF AN AGREEMENT.—The Mazgaon Manufacturing Company is, we hear, likely to lose the cotton trade from its bandar. It appears that by a registered agreement subsisting between this Company and the cotton merchants the latter have stipulated to land their cotton at this Company's bandar only, failing which they are liable to a fine amounting to over two lacs of rupees. The merchants decline to abide by the terms of their agreement, and are about to transfer their business to Colaba free of rent. The manager, Mr. Atts, has in consequence been instructed to institute legal measures against the delinquents with a view to recover the above amount.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. M. C. Ward, the present foreman blacksmith of the G. I. P. R. Company's workshops in Bombay, but recently of Bhosawul, appeared before Mr. C. Cooper, and filed an information against Henry William Herbert, a fitter in the employ of the same Company, who is at present attached to the Company's workshops at Bhosawul, charging him with defamation in respect of certain allegations made by accused in a letter addressed to the Locomotive Superintendent of the said Company, wherein it is alleged that the complainant was in the habit of receiving bribes from the workpeople who were under his supervision. A summons was granted, returnable on the 18th instant.

GYMKHANA DOG SHOW.

THE prizes will be as follows :—

I.	Class	Rs. 20	VII.	Class	Rs. 25
II.	"	" 20	VIII.	"	" 20
III.	"	" 20	XI.	"	" 20
IV.	"	" 25	X.	"	" 15
V.	"	" 20	XI.	"	" 10
VI.	"	" 20			

If more funds are available the prizes will be increased and a 2nd prize may be given for classes IV. and VII.

The 10th class prize and a special one for the most popular dog of the show will be awarded by ballot, ladies only voting.

An extra prize will be given for dogs of all breeds owned by Europeans or natives ineligible to enter under other classes.

The animals will be judged at 7 a.m. on the 14th inst. Owners are requested to send them with collars, chains and name of owner before that time to the Secretariat stables, behind the Victoria Hotel, on the Esplanade.

The public will be admitted to the Gymkhana Garden between the hours of 6 and 8-30 a.m., and 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. on the 15th instant.

Admission one rupee.

Four animals on separate interests to be entered or prizes will be withheld.

All entries must be sent to Capt. John Beck, 34 Marine Lines, by the 12th instant.

Hon'ble L. Ashburner, J. Warden, Esq., H. Cleveland, Esq., and F. L. Latham, Esq. have kindly consented to be the judges.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held on Saturday, the 25th January. Present :—the Hon'ble James Gibbs, F.R.G.S., C.S.I. President, in the chair; Vice-Presidents, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West, C.S., Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Messrs. W. Wordsworth, Dr. W. Loudon, E. Walker, Rev. D. Mackichan, Atmaram Pandurang, E. Rehatsek, Pandit Bhagwanlal Indrey, C. A. Gianey, Rao K. R. Kirtane, C. E. Peterson, E. T. Leith, and W. M. Wood, Hon. Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following gentlemen were ballotted for and duly elected members :—His Excellency Lieut-General H. J. Warre, C. B.; and Messrs. Montague Leckie, Asst. Collector of Salt Revenue, and Cowasjee Pestonjee, G. G. M. C.

The Hon'ble the President moved, and Rao Saheb Vishvanath N. Mandlik seconded, that His Excellency General H. J. Warre, the Commander-in-Chief, be requested to accept the position of vice-patron of the Society. Carried unanimously.

Mr. E. Rehatsek then read a paper "Use of Wine among the ancient Arabs." The following are brief notes from this curious and interesting essay :—Quotations are adduced from various pre-Islamitic poems to show that the Arabs, in a state of paganism, indulged freely in wine, and that some Arabs thus even squandered their whole property. Some, however, abstained from using wine, and among them also Asad Ben Kurs the Chief of the Bajila tribe, with his son Yazib, both of whom lived to see the promulgation of Islam and to make their profession of it. The prohibition to drink wine was issued by the Prophet A. H. 4 (625), and four years afterwards he destroyed the vineyards of the Thakyfites, which act, however, is not to be ascribed to his aversion to wine, as he was himself accustomed to drink it in a weak form. This liquor, called Nebid, was generally prepared for him by putting grapes or dates into water and allowing them to ferment, but never kept it longer than two or three days. Among the three passages in the Koran discussing the use of wine, there is one which was revealed before its prohibition, because, after an entertainment, at which several of the Prophet's companions were present, the man who prayed when the hour for evening prayer had come, committed a shameful blunder, as he, like the majority of the company, had been overcome with liquor. The passage is this :—"O believers! approach not prayers whilst you are drunk until you understand what you say." The ancient Hebrews appear to have been liable to the same failing, as we meet with a similar injunction in Leviticus x. 9 :—"Do not drink wine nor strong drink, thou nor thy sons with thee, when ye go into the tabernacle of the congregation," &c.

The President proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Rehatsek for this amusing and interesting paper; and in doing so pointed out that in his notice the title of the essay was defective, inasmuch as it was of the ancient Arabs and their wine-bibing that Mr. Rehatsek spoke—he was content to let the modern Arabs speak for themselves.

The vote was seconded and carried.

Mr. W. M. Wood then said he wished to draw the attention of members to one of the presents recently received, being the work of one of their former secretaries, namely, Dr. Birdwood's Handbook to the Indian Section of the Exhibition. It was to the Introduction that he chiefly referred, where, in respect of Physical Geography, Chronology and Ethnography, were many bold generalisations, acute suggestions, and not a few apparent paradoxes, all of which more or less challenged the attention of the members of the Society, and have leisure to study, test and correct or amplify the propositions laid down. For instance, there was the startling assertion that stone monuments and inscriptions testify no less to the falsehood of those who set them up than to the truth of history. And while Dr. Birdwood professed to accept Biblical chronology as to the presence of the human race on the earth, it was manifest that that limit could be afforded scope for many of the vast changes and prolonged migrations of race which he described. Then, instead of accepting the now-received opinion of the cradle of mankind being in High Asia, the doctor declared that to have been on the continent of "Lemuria," once connecting Africa with India, but now merged ages before the dawn of history. Members of this Society might also object to the assertion that the Hindus had no historical faculties whatever, the only chronology contained in their writings being just sufficient to assign the date of 1400 B. C. to the Veda, 500 to the Mahabarata and 400 to the Ramayana. He also spoke of the use of the Soma juice as being the chief cause of the first separation of the Aryan race, the Hindu Aryans being in that sector originated the worship of Bacchus or the Dionysian rites of ancient Greece, while the Iranian branch remained abstainers. After referring to other topics in the Introduction Mr. Wood spoke of the Handbook proper which teemed with curious and recondite information, much of it, doubtless, gathered by Dr. Birdwood from the library in the Society's rooms. Mr. Wood added, that however much members might dissent from the opinions expressed in Dr. Birdwood's Introduction, they must acknowledge that the whole essay was pervaded by an earnestness and glowing enthusiasm which amply compensated for any drawbacks there might be in other portions of the Handbook.

The Hon'ble President said they were glad to have Dr. Birdwood's work more specially brought to their notice as has just been done by the Secretary. Most of them were well aware of the doctor's energy and enthusiasm, though they also knew that these qualities sometimes led him into errors in practical matters. As an instance he (Mr. Gibbs) referred to the passage in the Handbook relating to the pottery work made in our School of Art, where nearly every statement made with regard to the patterns adopted, the methods of manufacture and glazing, is inaccurate. This criticism the President supported by detailed explanations as to the designs adopted and the way in which the glazing of the new Bombay pottery is done. Undoubtedly there was much in Dr. Birdwood's Handbook of interest and value, in other points, as he had just shown, but it were not to be relied on.

Rao Sahib Vishvanath N. Mandlik said that it would have been better if Dr. Birdwood had given more exact references for his authorities: and with regard to Hindoo history, if he had consulted no well known work as the latest of Professor Max Muller's works he would have been saved from some of the errors he had been led into about the Hindus.

The President then placed before the meeting letter No. 182, dated 23rd January 1879, General Department, from the Bombay Government, forwarding copy of a letter from the Government of the N. W. Provinces about the newly established Archæological Society at Agra, and requesting to give such aid to it as is in the power of this Society. Resolved, that the request be cordially responded to. Several books, pamphlets, &c., presented to the Society were laid on the table and thanks voted to the donors.

The meeting then separated.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—A band will play at the Rink this evening from 9 p.m.

THE following programme will be played by the band of H. M.'s 7th Royal Fusiliers at the Esplanade bandstand this evening :—

March.....	Queen's Solemn.....	Riviere.
Overture	Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Selection	Lucrezia Borgia.....	Donizetti.
Valse	Die Osmanen.....	Langer.
Fantasia.....	Auf Den Alpen.....	Herfurth.
Polka	Villagers	Riviere.
Galop (Vocal) ..	Spanish Cavalier	Gregory.

BISHOP BOWMAN, formerly President of Asbury University, Indiana, U. S. A., will deliver a lecture in Falkland Hall, near Grant Road Theatre, this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Subject, "America, and her leading institutions." English-speaking natives are cordially invited.

CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST KESSOWJEE NAIK AND OTHER MILL DIRECTORS.

FIFTH DAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

AT the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Kessowjee Naik Ghellabhoy Padumsey, Curseejee Nusserwanjee Cama, and Sakulchund Nagurdas, directors of the Spinning and Weaving Companies to which Nursey Kessowjee was secretary, treasurer, and agent, appeared again before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to answer the charges of criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, and cheating preferred against them by Mathuradas Lowjee, a shareholder and creditor of two of the Mills. They were allowed to sit in chairs placed outside the dock of the court. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomanjee, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for Kessowjee Naik; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Bhaishunker, for Sakulchund; Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) for Ghellabhoy; and Mr. Cumroodin (of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani) for Curseejee Nusserwanjee Cama.

Dyashunker Wittuljee, being affirmed, deposed—I am moonim of the firm of Hurrypursad Santookram. I am a shareholder in the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company. I have in all fifteen shares. My master Hurrypursad is also a shareholder, and he has more than 300 shares, and my other master, Narayen Shamjee, has more than 100 shares. I am also moonim of two other firms, Shamjee Bhimjee and Gangootram Vendiall. These lent money on those shares to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. which were given as securities. We have an account with Nursey Kessowjee and Co., and our dealings commenced about three or four years ago. We always lent money to Nursey Kessowjee on security, never lent without. Personally I had no dealings with Nursey Kessowjee, only on behalf of my masters. There was a general opinion in the bazaar that the credit of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. was bad. The opinion was that it was very unsafe to lend to that firm on personal security, as they were speculating on a large scale. In the month of Kartikar (October) I saw Kessowjee Naik at his bungalow, to demand money the time for which was due. I said to him some disturbance has arisen in the credit of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., and people are speaking freely about it, at the same time I demanded our money. Kessowjee Naik replied, "people are jealous of us; you should not be angry for want of your money; we will pay you gradually." I did not get any money then, but subsequently I did. After that I pressed him for more moonim for more. In the month of December I again saw Kessowjee Naik. I went to demand payment of the balance he owed me. Kessowjee Naik said, "take 50 shares of Mazgaon and Rs. 15,000 in cash as margin money," but I did not take it. Ghellabhoy Padumsey and Sakulchund Nagurdas were present on this occasion. I did not get any further security or any more cash. I was one of the committee appointed to examine the account books of Nursey Kessowjee and of the spinning companies. I therein found certain entries of the indebtedness of Nursey Kessowjee & Co. to the four companies, about which I saw Kessowjee Naik. I asked him what he was going to do about paying all the money taken away by Nursey Kessowjee. He said, "I will pay all that money; you shall all receive it." I told Ghellabhoy and Sakulchund that Kessowjee Naik was going to pay all the money that Nursey Kessowjee had taken away, satisfy all the creditors, and clear the mills of their liabilities. While I was examining the books, I noticed a torn page in the cash book of the Alexandra Mills and in reference to this Sakulchund came to my house. I got Mr. Jefferson to initial this page. Sakulchund said, "what is the use of this? You are making a great fuss. You will receive the money that Kessowjee Naik is going to pay; why not take it and say nothing?"

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang—I was a shareholder of the Old Fleming Spinning and Weaving Mills; it was about eight months ago the old Fleming became the new Fleming. I was a shareholder of the Old Fleming in the year 1877. I know Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were the agents and bankers of the old and new Company too. I occupied the same position with regard to the new company as they did to the old. I have heard that the old company was formed out of the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company. I do not know if Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were the bankers of that company also. I know that statements of the accounts of the old company were submitted to the shareholders twice a year. I never attended the shareholders' meeting. The statements of these accounts were sent to each shareholder in Gujarati and English. I know that Nursey Kessowjee & Co. were always indebted to the mills to a high extent, but not so much as now. I do not remember that he was ever in debt to the extent of one lakh of rupees. I never made any complaint to the directors of the Fleming Mills as to the indebtedness of Nursey Kessowjee & Co. to the company. Before the fail

the reasons for the delay in carrying out this work which had been complained of.

Mr. Sayani—I second that.

The Commissioner—It should not be understood that the work is not going on. They were working at it when I was there a fortnight ago.

Mr. Kirkham agreed with what Mr. Dossabhoy had said. He did not think any defence would have been necessary, or would have been attempted, had it not been for the spirit in which Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee introduced the subject. Had he merely asked for information, that would have been perfectly admissible; but it was obvious from his references to the high rate of the contract, the premium, &c., that his remarks had a sub-reference to other matters. Consequently, he was not surprised at the replies which Mr. Nowrojee's remarks had called forth.

Mr. Rugoonath Khote—I do not think any race aspect should be given to this matter.

The Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy—What race aspect?

Mr. Rugoonath—The Chairman said Mr. Nowrojee is always willing to run down European contractors.

The Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy—I did not hear that.

Mr. Rugoonath—I think it is very much to be deprecated that a race aspect should be given to the question. If the contractors had been natives, Mr. Nowrojee would have alluded to them in the same way.

Mr. Nowrojee—Yes, and I'm to going immediately.

Mr. Douglas remarked that Sir Thomas Thomson had not been long in the country when he tendered for this contract, and might not have been aware of the unhealthiness of the locality.

Mr. Nowrojee—He had native partners with him who were well conversant with the character of the country.

Mr. Walton (Executive Engineer)—His partner was one of the ablest native contractors in the presidency, who died of Veha fever.

The resolution requesting the Commissioner to report was adopted.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—I wish also to refer to the work at the Malabar Hill Service Reservoir, the contractors for which are the same who constructed the Marine sewer.

The Chairman—It is not a Marine sewer; it is a land sewer.

Mr. Nowrojee said he alluded to the Marine Street sewer, as it was called. These contractors gave a good deal of trouble to the Municipality over the sewer contract, and they were now backward with the Service Reservoir work. He would like to know what was the cause of the delay. There was no malarious fever prevalent in that locality. There was also a question which yet remained to be settled with reference to the service reservoir, viz., what form the cover should take. This matter had been referred to a Consulting Engineer, and if a report had been received it should be submitted to the Council, and steps should be taken to have the roof constructed as early as practicable. He moved that the Commissioner be requested to report to the Council on these points.

Mr. Rugoonath—In this case the delay is said to have been caused by bad lime, not bad health.

Mr. Walton—That was not the original cause which has been stated over and over again. It was the unfavourable nature of the foundations.

The Chairman—The work is now progressing fairly.

The Commissioner—Yes, they are going on very well. The work will soon be done now.

Mr. Nowrojee's motion was adopted.

Mr. Kirkham pointed out that by far the most serious complaint in the Report was against Messrs. Mohunlal Becherdass and Company. Had Mr. Nowrojee nothing to say about that?

Mr. Nowrojee—Oh! Mohunlal Becherdass. Yes a report ought to be called for about the delay in that case too.

The Chairman pointed out that the work was completed, having been carried out by the Municipal authorities and the cost charged to the contractors.

The matter was then allowed to drop.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

THE following cases were heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

CHEATING.

Wittoo Ramjee, Dhondoo Gunnoo, and Pandoo Damjee were charged with the offence of cheating Luxmon Crushna and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of two silver ornaments, and also with abetment of the offence. The first prisoner pleaded guilty; and the other two only were tried. It appears that one day in December last, as Luxmon Crushna was passing along the Mandavie road, he noticed the first two prisoners going at some distance in front of him. The second prisoner dropped a paper packet and walked away. The first prisoner, picking it up and showing it to Luxmon, told him to accompany him to a retired place saying it was lost property and that they should share it equally. When they had reached a tree in a quiet place, prisoner opened the packet and disclosed to Luxmon a neck-ring, which prisoner said was of gold and must be of the value of at least Rs. 200. The ring was given to Luxmon and he was told to sit under the tree while the prisoner should go to his house and fetch Rs. 100, that is, one half share of the value to which Luxmon was entitled. After going a few paces forward, prisoner returned and expressing his fear that Luxmon might during his absence make away with the ornament, asked the latter to give him in security the two silver wristlets on his person. The simple minded Luxmon gave the wristlets; the prisoner went to fetch Rs. 100, but never returned; and the neck-ring was found to be of brass. A report was made to the police; and Luxmon's ornaments were traced to the third prisoner. Luxmon had died since giving his evidence before the magistrate; and his cousin identified the ornaments which belonged to him, and had been lent for use to Luxmon. The jury found the second prisoner guilty, but acquitted the third. The first prisoner was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to be transported for seven years. The third was discharged.

THEFT OF DHOTURS.

Govind Luckoo was charged with the theft of several dhotars or wai-stoths; and claimed to be tried although he pleaded guilty to a previous conviction. On the evening of the 9th January last, the prosecutor washed his dhotur and hung it up to a line to dry in the veranda of his house. Other dhoturs were also hanging to the line. Prosecutor and others, who slept in the veranda that night, were awaken next morning by a cry and some of them saw a man running away. He was given chase to and caught at some distance from the house with several dhoturs under his arm, which were recognised by the owners of them. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be transported for 7 years.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Sewjee Govind was charged with house-breaking and theft of the property of Damjee Ruttonsy of the value of Rs. 1,647. The prosecutor had gone out of Bombay entrusting the key of his room to a relation who lived next door. About 11 o'clock one night, a light was observed in prosecutor's room; and two or three of the neighbours suspecting that a thief was at work, went up to the room and found it fastened from inside. The padlock on the door, which had not been tampered with, was opened; but the light in the room had gone out. The prisoner, who was related to prosecutor, was found in the room which he had apparently entered through a window. A bundle containing gold and silver ornaments and other articles was found lying on the floor. Prisoner, when arrested, stated that the prosecutor had authorised him to sleep in his room at night during his absence. The jury returned a verdict of guilty; and the prisoner was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

THEFT OF APPLES.

Kri-hna Yemajee was charged with the theft of half a dozen apples. The jury recommended him to mercy on the ground of the triviality of the offence. Prisoner was an old offender and was sentenced to be imprisoned for nine months.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

Bandia Raghoo was charged with the theft of a nose-ring and a necklace from two girls; and being an old offender, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

SENTENCES.

Sentences were passed upon the undermentioned prisoners who were convicted or pleaded guilty on Monday last:—

Luxmon Tookaram, an old offender, for theft, was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

Ahmed Adum, for a similar offence, to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

Balloo Raghoo, for a similar offence, to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

Narayen Raghoo, for a similar offence, to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

Rama Dhurma, for housebreaking, to be transported for seven years.

Bhicoo Vistram, for a similar offence, to be transported for ten years.

Soonder Narayan, for dishonestly receiving stolen property; to be imprisoned for fifteen months.

Mana Nana, for a similar offence, to be imprisoned for nine months.

The Court adjourned until this (Wednesday) morning.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 30th ultimo.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager dated 22nd Jan., forwarding an application from Dawjee Purbut and another for a lease for 50 years of 308 square yards land on the Elphinstone Estate at the following rents:

Rupee 1 per square yard per annum for first 20 years.

Rupee 1-8 per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years.

Read minutes by the Land Committee. Resolution: Sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter dated 28th Jan. from the Traffic Manager, stating that the wool merchants who transact business on the Elphinstone Estate have been served with notices by the Municipality to remove their temporary resting places; and suggesting that the Municipal Commissioner be addressed in view to his withdrawing the notices, as the erections are very small and are not used as dwellings, and firms are not permitted where wool is stored. Resolution: Copy of the Traffic Manager's letter to be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner with an expression of the opinion of the Trustees that the orders given by his subordinates in this matter are wholly unnecessary and vexatious to the trade; and that the notices having lithographed signatures endorsed thereon before they are filed in seem to the Trustees to be illegal.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:

Government Resolution dated 24th Jan., sanctioning an additional expenditure of Rs. 11,972 for laying the main for the supply of water to the Prince's Dock from the Byculla Gate Street, instead of as originally proposed from the Crawford Market.

Bill tage statement for the week ending 28th ultimo:—

19 vessels piloted into harbour.
18 " " out of "
5 " transported.
1 " attended to.

THE CALCUTTA TRADES ASSOCIATION.

The annual dinner of the Calcutta Trades Association took place on Thursday night. The Master of the Association, Mr. J. C. Brookes, (of the firm of Messrs. Hamilton & Co.) presided, and there was a very large company, including Sir Ashley Eden, Col. Colley and a number of other distinguished guests. After dinner, any number of speeches were delivered, from which we extract the following:—

Mr. James W. Furrell, in replying for "the Press," said:—My friend Mr. Beer in making his speech a short one has set me an example which at this late hour of the evening I shall be but too glad to imitate. It is usual, I believe, with modest men when they are made the subjects of flattering speeches, to deprecate, while gratefully acknowledging the compliments paid them. If, gentlemen, I do not intend to follow this practice to-night, it is not because I entertain less than the usual regard for the demands of modesty, but because I am keenly sensible of the fact that whatever merit the institution I have the honour to represent this evening may possess is due in a much greater measure to you than to its conductors, who are after all merely obedient exponents of public opinion, or patient chroniclers of the doings and sufferings of those around them. To create, in short, gentlemen, is not our province. As for facts, it is obviously not our function to create them, though I fear our reporters sometimes do this kind of thing for us. At any rate, as far as conscious exercise of the imagination in this direction is concerned, the responsible conductors of newspapers are generally content to leave the task to the novelist and the poet. And as it is with facts, so I believe it to be to a great extent with opinions. I am aware, gentlemen, that there are editors of newspapers who believe not only in their ability, but in their obligation to create public opinion; and who think that, however eccentric or unpopular their views on any subject may be, they have only to hammer them into public understanding with sufficient persistency to ensure their ultimate adoption. Day after day, week upon week, from one month's end to another, they ply their readers with the same pet theories, urged by the same familiar arguments, in the confident belief that by sheer force of reiteration they will succeed in converting them at the last. But, gentlemen, I am convinced that this belief is based on a pure delusion. If there is any one quality more than another in which, as far as my experience goes, the great majority of mankind are under ordinary circumstances, deficient, it is facility of conversion to the views of others by any such direct methods of appeal as this. The general tendency with men, in my experience, is to form their own opinions on most subjects, oftener with undue precipitancy than otherwise, as soon as they have, or fancy they have the facts fairly before them, and thenceforward obstinately to resist, if not indignantly to resent any direct attempt to convert them. This evening, for instance, I have no doubt whatever that the vast majority of the guests around me have formed a very decided opinion of the excellence of the dinner which our kind hosts, the Trades Association, have put before them; and I am quite sure that if I were not merely to state to-morrow morning but to repeat the statement every day for the next twelve months, in the columns of the *Englishman*, or in those of half a dozen other newspapers, that the champagne was bad, and that the men who manufactured it were rogues and cheats, I should not gain one single convert to my opinion. There may, of course, be a small minority, and in that case I am sure it must be a very small minority indeed, among the guests present, who having no taste for champagne or lacking the strength of character to be judges for themselves about any thing in particular, have formed no opinion on the subject. But even then, as I take it, these exceptionally tasteless, or characterless individuals would be much more likely to adopt the opinion of the majority than my eccentric and unpopular opinion. At any rate, I am sure you will agree with me that their verdict would not be worth having. Now, I am convinced that the case is very much the same with those social and political questions with which newspapers generally deal: and that, though there may be, and no doubt is, a class of persons who, having no opinions in particular on such subjects, are ready to adopt those of others, their verdict is not worth having; no great honour is to be gained by making proselytes of them, and they do not deserve to exercise any influence on the conduct of affairs. I am wandering, however, from my point, which was that it is to you, the public, gentlemen, and in an eminent degree to the commercial public, that the Press mainly owes both its facts and its opinions. When I say that we are thus indebted in an eminent degree to the commercial public, I do not merely mean that we are indebted to them for the materials of that highly interesting portion of our newspapers which deals with money, prices, freights, and the like; or of that invaluable repertory of information, and to us important source of revenue, our advertisement columns. I say it from a recognition of the fact that trade is the mainspring of almost the entire machinery of civilised life. Accidents and offences we should no doubt have without it, though we should have no newspapers to record them; but we should have no social progress; no scientific discoveries; no politics worthy of the name. Even wars and conquests, now that nations have ceased to fight for mere sentiment, derive their chief impulse from the exigencies and the aspirations of trade. I need only point—for a notable example of this—to the birth and growth of our great Indian Empire, and I have little doubt that most of our modern wars if traced to their foundations, and provided only that there were no women at the bottom of them, would be found to turn on the same pivot. I have said, gentlemen, that I believe the Press to be very much what the public make it for good or for evil. The same reason that disinclines me to deprecate the compliments paid it to-night, impels me to speak outregarding what I conceive to be its faults. There is one respect in which I grieve to see the Press of the present day retrograding sadly from the standard of twenty or thirty years ago—that of England from the standard of twenty or thirty years ago, that of India I think from the standard of a somewhat later period. I refer to the growth of personality—personality now merely frivolous and impertinent; now prurient; now bitterly malignant; but always unjustifiable and degrading. It seems to be forgotten that the liberty which has been accorded to the Press entails upon its conductors a reciprocal duty—that of respecting the liberty of others; and I maintain that all unjustifiable personality, whether frivolous, or prurient, or malignant, involves a violation, more or less gross, of the liberty of those who are made the subjects of it, and that, whether they are private or public men. I sometimes have it suggested, gentlemen, that the private lives of public men are fair and proper subjects of public criticism. But I cannot think that those who propound this monstrous doctrine can have reflected sufficiently what would be the consequence if it became the general practice. The consequence would be simply this, that the practice would attach so terrible a penalty to the position of a public man that—short of angels from heaven—no one with any self-respect would be found to accept that position; and as we cannot have angels from heaven to conduct our affairs, the last state of those affairs would be worse than the first. But, gentlemen, the shame of this growing evil is generally less the shame of the Press than of the public, who determine the character of its literary food supplied them, as surely and inexorably as they determine the character of any other article of common consumption. I look upon it as the outcome of a growing spirit of frivolity, of pruriency and, I fear of uncharitableness which is gradually springing up in Society—a Frankinstein which society is raising up in its midst and which sooner or later I am persuaded it will unite with one voice to exercise. But I am afraid I am forgetting the promise with which I commenced my speech, of making it a short one, and I therefore beg to conclude by thanking Mr. Beer, for the handsome terms in which he has proposed this toast, and you, gentlemen, for the cordial way in which you have drunk it.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1879.

THE BANNER-CROSS MURDER.

(*By telegraph to the Standard.*)

SHEFFIELD, FRIDAY, JAN. 17.

At the Sheffield Town Hall this morning, before the Stipendiary (E. M. E. Welby, Esq.), Charles Peace, *alias* John Ward, the perpetrator of the notorious Blackheath burglaries, was charged with wilfully murdering Mr. Arthur Dyson, civil engineer, at Banner-cross, on the 29th November, 1876. The mystery in which the murder was involved, the escape of Peace from the scene of his crime, and his extraordinary career as a burglar from 1876 to November, 1878, when he was identified in Newgate as the murderer of Mr. Dyson, have tended to excite an unusual amount of interest in the case, every detail of which has attracted great attention, not only in Sheffield, but throughout the country. That the Treasury had undertaken to prosecute Peace on the capital charge; and that Mrs. Dyson, the wife of the murdered man, and the most material witness, had returned from America to give evidence against him, added much to the excitement. When it became known in Sheffield on Thursday night that Peace was expected from London to undergo his examination before the local stipendiary, large numbers of persons visited both railway stations, and awaited the arrival of several London trains, in the hope of seeing the notorious criminal. The murder committed by Peace caused a great sensation in the town at the time. The Dysons had been neighbours of Peace, and in order to remove his wife from the influence of the latter, Mr. Dyson took a house in another part of the town. To this house Peace went on the evening of the 29th November two years ago, and concealed himself in the garden. Whilst he was there Mrs. Dyson went to the closet at the bottom of the garden, and as she was about to return she saw Peace standing before her with a revolver in his hand. He said, "Speak or I'll fire." She then screamed, and on her husband coming out to see what was the matter Peace fired at him twice, the second shot striking him in the head and killing him. Afterwards Peace ran across a field in the direction of Greystones, and escaped. Although 100l. was offered for his apprehension, and constant efforts made by the police to discover his whereabouts, nothing was heard of him for months, and in the meantime Mrs. Dyson went on a visit to Cleveland, Ohio. Time passed, and the murder was becoming forgotten, when the burglaries in Hull and in other parts of the country, but more especially at Blackheath, followed in rapid succession. The daring and astuteness with which they were carried out, the categorical narrative of the perpetrators of the crimes, and the fact that they were the work of no ordinary criminal, and this was proved at the burglary in St. John's Park, Blackheath, where Peace, then known as John Ward, shot Police-constable Robinson in the arm, and had a fearful struggle with the officer. Captured this time by Robinson and other officers, he was conveyed to Green wich Police-court, where he was identified as Charles Peace, the murderer of Mr. Dyson, Perth in disguises, it is probable that he would have continued to be known as John Ward, had not Mrs. Thompson, a woman with whom he lived in London, let out the secret to the police. As soon as she did so, however, the most searching inquiries were made into his remarkable career, and it was discovered that he had lived a gentleman's life at Peckham on the proceeds of his burglaries, and that he not only indulged his musical tastes, but passed as a philanthropist, giving part of his goods to the poor. Sentenced at the Old Bailey on November 15 to penal servitude for life for burglary and wounding with intent to murder, Peace added another singular feature to his strange career when he made such an abject appeal for mercy. Since then he has been identified beyond all doubt by Police-constable Walsh, the Sheffield Constable who brought Mrs. Dyson from America; and has condemned himself out of his own mouth by the remarkable letter he sent from Newgate to a Sheffield gentleman, in which, although he signs his name John Ward, he pleads that the authorities will have mercy on his poor wife, Mrs. Peace, who was then in prison charged with receiving the property he had obtained by various burglaries.

Peace was brought from London by train arriving in Sheffield at nine o'clock this morning, and taken to the Central Police-station in a cab, few persons being aware that he had reached the town. The Prisoner was brought into the court at noon, and charged with the wilful murder of Mr. Dyson. The court was crowded. Mr. Follard, solicitor to the Treasury, appeared for the prosecution, and Peace was defended by Mr. W. B. Clegg.

Mr. Jackson, the chief constable, addressing Mr. Pollard, asked if he was ready to open the case on the prosecution; and that gentleman replying in the affirmative, Peace was put in the dock. His appearance caused a great sensation in court. The prisoner was accommodated with a chair.

Mr. Pollard said—Ladbis case I appear on behalf of the Treasury to conduct the prosecution. The prisoner is charged before you with the wilful murder of Arthur Dyson, on the 29th of November, 1876, at Banner-cross, in addition to which I am told there will be an application made on behalf of the prisoner for adjournment, and that perhaps it will be more convenient to hear the application now, and when the decision on the adjournment has been arrived at, then I can open the case.

Mr. W. B. Clegg.—I appear for the prisoner, and my application is that he may be remanded on various grounds, the principal ground on which I base my application being that I was only instructed this morning to appear on behalf of the prisoner. It has been impossible, therefore, for me to get full instructions in order to conduct the defence of my client, especially seeing that I only received instructions this morning. I understand that the prisoner has only been brought down from London this morning, and it has been impossible to communicate with him earlier, or that I could have a personal interview with him before. Moreover I understand that until yesterday the prisoner had no knowledgeat all the Treasury intended bringing him to Sheffield to put him on his trial. The prosecution had had a great deal of time for the purpose of getting up the prosecution against the prisoner. They have had various interviews with the witnesses whom they are going to call for the prosecution; and I think it would have been only fair on their part to have given the prisoner some idea as to what was going to be done with him, as to when he was going to be put upon his trial, so that he might have had ample opportunity to instruct his solicitor in his defence, whereas, he informs me that not till yesterday was he aware that he was going to be brought up this morning on the charge which is to be brought against him, which arose in November, 1876, and as this is one of the gravest charges this could be preferred against a man, and as there has been previous evidence given before another tribunal which I have not had an opportunity of reading or making myself acquainted with, I trust, under all the circumstances, Worship will think the application is not made without sufficient ground. I feel that this morning if the case were gone into—of course I have got certain information, but it is by no means full—I could not do my duty towards the prisoner, in defending him on this charge. He says that he will require certain witnesses to be produced to give evidence on his behalf. Whether these witnesses are unfit or not I cannot venture to say until I have had some more conversation with him. Of course I shall take an opportunity of seeing them, and getting the evidence which he wants them to give, but whether they will be important or not I cannot say until I have heard what they do say. He himself thinks they are important, and whether they are or not, I cannot pledge my word to that fact.

The Stipendiary.—We cannot adjourn the preliminary inquiry for the prosecution now, because the witnesses for the prosecution are here. There are no grounds for one.

Mr. Clegg.—It would not be any ground for adjourning the case for the prosecution, as I say my principal ground for applying for an adjournment is that I have only just been instructed, and have not had a sufficiently ample opportunity to take down the prisoner's instructions, although the Treasury had had all this time to take their case. It is only fair that they should give the prisoner every opportunity they can in order that he may meet this charge, and there will be no opportunity for him to say that the case has been carried on against him, and he has had no opportunity of having a fair chance of replying to the serious charge brought against him. I hope, therefore, you will see your way to granting an adjournment of the case.

Mr. Pollard.—It would only be fair on my party to say that I have no wish whatever to hurry the proceedings unnecessarily, but this is not the first time when my friend Mr. Clegg has had an opportunity of getting facts in behalf of the defence of this man. Mr. Clegg is perfectly aware what's evidence was given before the Coroner three years ago, and I shall go very much upon the evidence taken before the Coroner on that occasion. The Prisoner, therefore, will be under no hardship.

The Stipendiary.—Then it will be substantially what was given before the Coroner?

Mr. Pollard.—There will hardly be a word to add to that. But, of course, I may say that these proceedings to-day are not really necessary. The prisoner has been committed on the Coroner's warrant to take his trial, and therefore he need not be brought before this Bench at all. I could have preferred a bill for murder before the grand jury at the assizes upon the evidence given before the coroner. I should think it would be fairer to go on the evidence given more than two years ago in the prisoner's presence than to go on fresh evidence that might be adduced to-day. We can go on with the case, and then Mr. Clegg, and after hearing the evidence, if he thinks it would be at all reasonable to renew his application, may do so.

The Stipendiary.—I do not see my way to adjourn the case on the grounds stated by Mr. Clegg. If he wants to call witnesses, it does not follow that we should not call witnesses for the prosecution; it would cause a great deal of expense to adjourn the case.

Mr. Pollard—I trust I shall be able to go on with the witnesses here to-day, and also to complete the case to-day. I should not like to prolong the matter for two or three days, or two or three weeks.

Mr. Clegg—In reference to my friend's statement, I have only to say that we had not an opportunity of examining the witnesses there, so we are just in the same position.

The Stipendiary—I have consulted with my colleagues, and we are all of the same opinion, that there is no sufficient cause yet for an adjournment. We will therefore go on, at any rate for the present.

Mr. Pollard—I don't know that it is really worth while that I should occupy your time by making any statement of the facts in this case. You will hear them as they come out in evidence before you. The only observation I wish to make is that the prisoner having escaped from justice two years ago, has not stopped in a career of crime which it appears he has been indulging in for many years. In October of last year he was found in the commission of another offence.

Mr. Clegg objected to the learned gentleman going into anything excepting the offence with which the prisoner was now charged.

The Bench agreed with him.

Mr. Pollard accepted the ruling, and at once called Catharine Dyson.

Mr. Clegg said this was the very witness he wanted the adjournment for, as he had not the material before him upon which to cross-examine her.

The Bench said he might renew his application at the close of her examination.

Mrs. Dyson then entered the witness box and was sworn.

The prisoner asked the witness to put up her veil, as she could not hear the book with that down.

The witness put up her veil and was re-sworn.

In answer to Mr. Pollard she said: I am the widow of Arthur Dyson and am now living at 58 Harrington-road, Sheffield. In 1876 I was living with my husband in Bastannia-road, Darnall, and the prisoner lived next door to me. He was a picture frame maker, and he framed four pictures for us. He used to come to our house, but my husband did not like him, and asked him not to repeat his visits. He continued to call, and in October we removed to Banner-cross. Some time prior to our removal, when I was standing against our gate, prisoner came down the road, placed a pistol near to my face, and said he should blow out my brains and those of my husband. In consequence of that a summons was applied for in the Sheffield Police court, but the prisoner failed to appear and a warrant was issued for his apprehension. That was in July. We took a house at Banner-cross, which is about two miles from Darnall. We took the house on the 28th of October, 1876, and went to Banner-cross the same day. When we got there we found the waggon and goods in the lane. We came from Darnall by rail and then took a conveyance to Banner-cross. When I was going towards the house I saw a man named Bolsover standing in the middle of the road. Myself and husband were going towards the house at the time. I walked towards Bolsover, knowing him to be on intimate terms with the prisoner, who was not there at the moment. After speaking to him I saw the prisoner coming out of the house where my goods were being taken. We saw each other, and he said, You see I am here in spite of you all, the commercial." He made the remark that I had a warrant for him, and he said he did not care for the warrant nor for the police either. After that he said something else, but I do not remember what it was. He then joined Bolsover, and they walked away down the street. That was about half-past seven or eight o'clock in the evening. I next saw the prisoner on the 20th November, about ten minutes past eight in the evening, when I had occasion to go into the yard behind the house. I took a small lantern with me and went into the closet. I remained inside about two minutes. As I was coming out of the closet I saw the prisoner. He was standing outside the door of the closet. He was standing face to me when I opened the conveniences with my left hand. Addressing me he said, "Speak, or I'll fire." I then screamed very loudly, stepped back into the closet, and shut myself in. Immediately afterwards I heard my husband's footsteps going across the yard. On hearing footsteps I came out of the closet.

Just as you came out of the closet where was the prisoner then making?—Down the passage into the street. He fired before getting to the bottom of the passage.

What was your husband doing?—He went after him.

And you as well?—Yes.

What was the result of the shot?—It went into the wall near the gateway.

Did you hear the bullet strike the wall?—Yes, sir. When he got to the bottom of the steps he fired again.

What was the result of the shot?—My husband fell instantly.

Did you see what became of the prisoner upon the second shot taking effect?—He went across and stood in the middle of the road for a moment.

Well, what did he next do?—After standing for a moment, seeing some people coming down the road, he scaled the wall at the opposite side of the road.

Can you tell me what there is on the other side of the road—a field?—There is a small garden and a field into which he got from the garden.

When the second shot was fired and your husband fell, what did you do?—I screamed, and was very frightened.

The neighbours then came, and Dr. Harrison was fetched?—Yes.

Dr. Harrison was summoned immediately, and he came and attended to your husband?—Yes. He attended Mr. Dyson.

Did your husband speak after he fell?—No, sir.

When he fell, how did he fall?—He fell on his back.

Have you ever seen the prisoner from that time until now?—No, not until I saw him in the Court this morning. My husband wrote on a card a notice to the prisoner, that he was not to come and visit at our house. [A card was here handed to the witness.] This is the card. My husband put it in Peace's yard.

Mr. Pollard.—Did you see him put it there?—No.

Mr. Clegg objected to the question.

The Stipendiary.—To the question, at all events, is premature. You can get the fact that it is in her husband's handwriting, and that she saw him write it. (To the witness).—Is it one of his ordinary cards?—Yes.

Mr. Pollard.—You say your husband never spoke again?—Yes.

And he died the same night?—Yes, about eleven o'clock.

Mr. Clegg.—I ask your permission to defer my cross-examination of this witness.

The Stipendiary.—To when?

Mr. Clegg.—If the day is convenient Tuesday will give me ample time to get every information I want.

The Stipendiary.—Will you not ask her anything to-day.

Mr. Clegg.—No, sir; I should prefer not. The witness resides in Sheffield, and she will be put to no expense, but in a case like this the expense ought to have no weight at all. The prosecution is conducted by the Treasury, and, therefore, the matter of expense will be nothing to them. Whilst this is only a preliminary inquiry, still I submit the opportunity ought to be given to the prisoner to get such evidence as he possibly can upon the depositions, for we don't know whether, supposing he is committed, he will have any one to defend him. Therefore this is a matter of importance. I ask you to give me the opportunity to get every information I can. To cross-examine this witness, therefore, I ask that you will allow me to defer my cross-examination of this witness.

Mr. Pollard to Mr. Clegg.—You had better hear the remaining portion of the evidence. Perhaps after the evidence I shall call, you may think it unnecessary to apply for an adjournment. (To the Bench): It would be better to let him hear the evidence.

Mr. Clegg.—I am prepared to go on with the evidence of the other witnesses. It is only the cross-examination of this witness I prefer to be postponed.

The Stipendiary.—At the conclusion of the other witnesses' evidence we will reconsider as to whether we will adjourn the cross-examination of this Witness till Tuesday or whether we think it unnecessary.

Mary Ann Gregory said.—My husband's name is John Gregory and he keeps a grocer's shop at Banner-cross. Mr. and Mrs. Dyson came to live next door to us on October 26, 1876, and on the same evening Peace called at our house. He came again on the 29th, and said he had some advice to give us about our new neighbours. He told us the Dysons would get into our debt if they could and would not pay and he wished to put us on our guard. He came again on the night of the murder, and five minutes after he had left I saw him creeping down as slowly and quietly as possible, as if he did not wish to be seen. Shortly after I saw him creeping down the yard, and in an hour I heard Mrs. Dyson scream. Mr. Dyson went to her and, and then I heard the report of a revolver. I afterwards found that Mr. Dyson had been shot.

Sarah Colgrave, wife of a table-blade grinder, Charles Bremington, and Charles Whyman all spoke to seeing the prisoner near to Mr. Dyson's house shortly before the murder, and the prisoner spoke to them and used threats against the Dysons.

Mr. J. W. Harrison, surgeon, said he was called about nine o'clock on the night of the murder to see Mr. Dyson. Mr. Dyson was talking, but insensible. He never recovered consciousness, but died two hours after. Witness subsequently made a post-mortem examination, and upon taking away the scalp he found a circular opening in the skull about an inch in diameter. The ball had gone through the brain, and had lodged on the upper surface of the left lobe. The presence of the bullet there fully accounted for death.

With the calling of a couple of police-officers, the case for the prosecution closed.

Mr. Clegg then asked for an adjournment, in order that he might cross-examine Mrs. Dyson, and the Stipendiary granted the application, fixing the adjournment for Wednesday next.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL PROGRAMME.

The following was the Ministerial statement read in the two French Chambers on Jan. 16:—

Since the close of your last session a great national act has been accomplished. The senate has been partially renewed at the time and under the conditions settled by the constitutional laws. This election, which was to be a free expression of the present sentiments of the country, and which might modify the political temper of one of the public powers, was held amid the greatest calm by the eager co-operation and almost unanimity on the part of the electors summoned by the law and with the public liberty of voting. It has been a new and signal adhesion to the Republican Constitution, by virtue of which the electoral body assembled. The names of the senators elected, their antecedents, and the addresses they submitted to the deliberate judgment of their electors have given this election a character of firmness and moderation honourable to our time and justifying our confidence in the future of the Republic. Perhaps we may be allowed to add that the Government finds in them an approval of the policy of concord and pacification it has been pursuing for a year, and an encouragement to remain faithful to it. But, persevering in the rules of government we have adopted, we are not ignorant that they may, according to circumstances receive various applications in each year of parliamentary government. As regards foreign policy, the conditions for the partial renewal of the Senate constitute a new and signal adhesion to the Republican policy. The Government construes them as an approval and encouragement of the policy of concord it has for a year been pursuing. But every year brings fresh questions. The country warmly desires peace, peace which is not derogatory to its dignity. The participation of France in the Berlin Congress was prudent and becoming. The complete execution of the Treaty of Berlin will be pursued without a renunciation by France of her freedom of action. As regards the domestic policy of the country, the criminal acts of 22nd May have left a strong indignation in men's minds without excluding commiseration, which may be applied to a certain number of the condemned. Already numerous pardons have been accorded, and a new law will allow them to be extended. The Government will watch over the observance of the laws regulating the relations between civil society and religious societies. As regards functionaries, the Government will show itself inexorable against those who attack or calumniate the Republic which they are called on to serve. Various bills of urgent interest, such as that of the General Customs Tariff, are before the Chambers. It is urgent that this should be passed as soon as possible, in order that the commercial policy of France may be settled for the future. The treaties with Belgium and England have been denounced and will cease simultaneously with the others. France will recover her freedom of action, and she will use it without deviating from the principles which for seven years have been a great example to nations. Professional instruction will be the object of the solicitude of the Government, and a professional institute will be established on the Champs de Mars. The great works, the programme of which has been approved by the Chamber, are about to enter on the period of execution if the conventions with the great companies are adopted. The financial situation improve every year and the surpluses of the last few years amount to 170,000,000 f. It has been possible to carry on productive works and yet reduce or abolish certain imposts. A bill will be submitted reducing the licence of the 900,000 retail dealers. Peace, with which the necessary loans are contracted on the most advantageous terms. These happy results have happened notwithstanding a commercial crisis which has painfully affected a portion of our countrymen. There is reason for completing the work of military reorganization by certain measures in preparation, especially on the general staff and the artillery system. The law on the chief military commands will be strictly carried out. The navy is in course of reorganization, and the colonial system will be assimilated as far as possible to that of the mother country. A bill will be presented for settling the ways and means. A municipal bill and a bill on trades unions will also be submitted to the Chambers. The Minister of Public Instruction will ask that the conferring of degrees be exclusively entrusted to the State and that elementary education be compulsory. The time has came to require equality in certificates of capacity, but an interval may be allowed for teachers to comply with the condition. A bill will be submitted for increasing the number of Councillors of State. Another bill relates to judicial reforms. Of all the questions which are about to be laid before the Chambers, there is not one which is more serious and deserves the earnest attitude of Parliament. It will judge in what order it is proper to examine them, and the Government reckons upon its confidence.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, JAN. 9.

All accounts from St. Petersburg concur in regarding public opinion as to the state of Russian influence in Central Asia as very gloomy, and the Russian newspapers teem with desponding comment on the subject. The success of the British arms in Afghanistan in particular, has been greeted with anything but gladness by the Muscovite Press, and frequent are the complaints that the victories of the English in the territory of the Ameer will deal a severe blow to the Russian *prestige* in those districts of Turkestan bordering on the Oxus. Others, again, are heard to maintain that Russia can look with equanimity on the rise of other Powers in Asia as well as in Europe; that Russia has always been convinced that a good understanding between England and the Empire of the Czar is necessary for both parties; that the Russians do not wish to see the British power in India collapse, such a result being bound to prove lamentable for the interest of civilization; and that, whatever the achievements of England beyond the Hindu Kush, Russia would still be great and mighty without her Asiatic possessions. Such are the contentions of those in Russia who affect to look with indifference on the spread of English *prestige* immediately south of the Oxus. On the other hand, take the following expression of opinion with reference to the position of Russia in Central Asia from the St. Petersburg *Vedomosts*:—

"The position of Russia in Central Asia at the present moment is almost more unfavourable than it ever was before. From the shores of the great ocean to the foot of the Than-Shan and the Pamir runs our frontier with China, a frontier on which we only possess three avenues of access to the regions of the Celestial Empire. The inconsiderable trade carried on from our side through these passes is impeded by the Chinese in every possible way; and not only do Russian merchants succeed in reaching China under the most inconceivable difficulties, but even our scientific expeditions are disarmed and insulted, despite the fact that since 1860 a treaty has existed between Russia and China in accordance with which every Russian provided with a pass is permitted free access into the interior of China. Our treaties and the influence which with great pains we obtained in Kashgar secured us the fullest security and peace on the part of Bokhara and other smaller Mussulman districts on the Amu Darya. That influence, however, disappeared with the fall of the power established by Yakoob Khan. Under Chinese domination Kashgar has again become for us inaccessible, and moreover the success which has attended the Chinese arms in Central Asia has made a considerable impression on the inhabitants thereof. Last of all, the present English campaign in Afghanistan threatens to push forward the influence of a third Power from the South. As soon as the Indo-English frontier is further advanced the Mollahs will begin more boldly to excite passages from the Koran from the minarets of the 'Holy Bokhara.' After the war is over the English will, of course, proceed with the so-called scientific regulations of their frontier—that is to say, through the erection of fortresses at the various passes and the supplanting of Shere Ali by a more tractable and agreeable Ameer, through the appointment of resident political agents and the like, they will still further secure and fortify their power in Central Asia. Of the previous Afghanistan nothing further will be said, though with the attainment of that country the English will not have done with it. They will then attempt to extend their influence to Kashgar, Persia, and in general to all Central Asian countries bordering on us, and then for us will rise a direct danger to our interests in Asia and to our moral influence even in Turkestan territory. For these reasons we are justified in calling our position in Central Asia very insecure. The weight of our moral influence, which reached its culminating point between 1873 and 1875, has been steadily diminishing since the latter date. This bitter truth is known to every one who has been in our Central Asian possessions. The present moment is of especial significance for our Asiatic interests, we must attentively observe and take swift, decisive measures in order to parry the blow being prepared for us by the English policy in Asia. The most effective steps in our opinion would be the following:—Above all things to call upon the Chinese Government to abandon all their claims on Kuldja and straightway to make the whole of Western China accessible to our commerce, for which purpose Russian Consuls would have to be stationed at certain points. It must not be forgotten that commercial influence in Asia carries with it political weight, and as soon as trade intercourse were established with Western China through the Kara Oasis, Kashgar would also be brought within its sphere. These demands must be categorically put and supported by a display of military might. The starveling Chinese will wage no war with us, and as a matter of course satisfy our claims. As soon, therefore, as our influence in Kashgar is secured, a matter which is of great importance for our other aims in Central Asia, it will be much easier for us to maintain our *prestige* in the independent Khanates. Our whole attention, however, must be directed to the strengthening of our position along the banks of the Amu Darya, for there we can even impede English commerce with Bokhara, Turkestan, and Western Kashgar. The security of the Amu Darya line, however, will mainly depend on the occupation and fortification of Merv."

The German Press at the present moment is so completely engrossed with the internal affairs of the Empire, it rings so much with the opposing war-cries of Freetraders and Protectionists, that but limited space is given to the discussion of political issues connected with the Afghan war. A few special journals, however, from time to time present the public with a *feuilleton* or leading article of the same nature as the laborious and systematized fulness of detail which could not possibly be excelled were it believed that the success of their own generals, when next called on to act, depended on the degree of fulness with which they mastered all the particulars of the present struggle.

SIR W. HARCOURT AT OXFORD.

Sir William Harcourt dined with the members of the Oxford Liberal Association on Jan. 14, and, in responding to his health, delivered a speech which lasted one hour and a quarter, and which is described by the *Times* as having consisted of "four columns of epigrams."

Sir William observed that the only Cabinet Minister who had spoken during the present year [Sir Michael Hicks-Beach] had not had a single word to say on any domestic matter, except to express a doubt as to the serious extent of the present distress, which he was of opinion had been invented for party purposes. These disturbances had their origin in one great cause—war, and the constant apprehension of war. There were only two countries in the world in which industry had perceptibly recovered its tone —France and the United States; which were the only two countries in which the policy of their Governments gave to their people a confident assurance of peace, whereas the English Government had sedulously cultivated the war spirit—they had sown the wind and they were reaping the whirlwind. No one knew what the Government were, about, and no one could credit their assurances of peace. The Government had attempted the defence and reform of Turkey, both which were impossible, and had exposed the nation to great expenditure, unlimited risks, and inexcusable mischiefs, for no adequate or attainable end. To reform the Turkish Empire the provincial governors should be permanent; and both Safvet Pasha and Sir H. Layard admitted the difficulty was to find competent and upright functionaries. Yet with this confession staring it in the face, the Porte was obstinately determined not to admit the European element which Lord Salisbury had made the basis of his demands. The Turkish Government said that it was impossible to do without money; and where was that to come from? He did not believe the silliest Jingo in the realm was fool enough to lend money on the security of Turkish reforms. The Foreign Secretary, as to money, gave the Porte as much satisfaction as the Friend of Humanity gave to the Needy Knifegrinder—"I lend thee sixpence," &c. (Laughter.) Plenty of good advice, but no sixpences. What could the Foreign Secretary say? He accepts with such meekness as belongs to his character the non possumus of the Porte, and he is fain to hope that the Turks will meanwhile try a little decent police and an experiment of fair administration of justice in a few selected provinces; and at some time or other, when the Porte is in funds, his advice will be accepted. If he waits till the Porte is in funds, he may wait till the day of judgment. (A laugh.)

The Government had opposed the ambition of Russia in the wrong way, with the wrong weapons, and had played the game and secured the success of Russia—a success beyond her most sanguine expectations before the war began. The course the Liberals had consistently urged would have emancipated the lately freed provinces as Greece was emancipated, under a settlement in which England would have played the principal part. Lord Beaconsfield had claimed the parentage of the Treaty of Berlin, but the major part of that treaty consisted of the Treaty of San Stefano. The only very material alteration was the additional dismemberment of Turkey by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria, and the separation of Eastern Roumelia from Bulgaria north of the Balkans. For the latter a European commission was occupied in devising a pattern constitution, which, unfortunately, the Porte would not accept. What, then, would be the result when the Russian troops were withdrawn on May 1? The joint occupation which had been proposed would be a confession that the Treaty of Berlin had failed. The only solution, then, would have to last till the Sultan was destroyed, and would force an odious domination on a resisting people. The Eastern Roumelia of Berlin was just one of those ingenious pieces of political clockwork which had every merit except that of working well. When the Russian troops had disappeared, the last traces of the workmanship of the British Plenipotentiaries at Berlin would vanish into space. The reforms in Asia Minor were already dead, and the Anglo-Turkish Convention was a dissolving view.

We had no security of tenure in Cyprus; the oppressive taxes which were paid to the Porte could not be remitted. Mr. Brassey, who knew something about naval stations, said it could be converted, not into a naval arsenal, but only into a coaling station; and to make it a military depot would require a large expenditure. Even according to the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. W. H. Smith and Col. Stanley found that the island was very unhealthy for the troops. Sir Garnet Wolseley, remaining, like a true Englishman, struggling with the storms of fate, reminded him of the lines of Dryden:—

"Thus have I seen a king on chess,
His rooks and knights withdrawn,
His queen and bishops, in distress,
Shifting about, grow less and less,
With here and there a pawn."

The Government, in fine, had failed in everything they had attempted.

He had already expressed his opinion in Parliament of the injustice and uselessness of the Afghan war. He might be wrong, as only the Bishop of Oxford had voted against it, and one of the other bishops had said that it was the best way of propagating the Gospel. Looking at the whole policy of the Government from first to last, it might be said of them, as M. Thiers said of the Third Napoleon, "There does not remain a single fault left for them to commit." The crowning point of their offences was that they had deliberately, and on system, sought to conceal from Parliament and the country what they were about, till the nation was committed to acts and to a policy which it was then too late to discuss or to control. But the remedy was in the hands of the people, who he could not believe would, at the general election, approve of the conduct of the Government. A change of spirit had come over both parties since last August. He never saw a minority so confident in the hour of defeat or a majority so downcast in victory as in the House of Commons last month. Wherever the English constituencies had been consulted within the last six months they had given fewer votes to the supporters of the Administration and more votes to its opponents. The Government would not dissolve, but before long they would be dissolved. And then I devoutly hope and firmly believe that the voice of the nation will vindicate its ancient rights, and will condemn by a decisive judgment a majority which has betrayed its truth, and the system which has lowered the standard of English public life, which has given to this people a peace that is no peace and an honour that is unworthy of the name. [Cheers].

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S LAST.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

In some respects Sir William Harcourt's speech at Oxford is a success. Obviously, it has rather alarmed the mere ministerialists, and it has irritated them profoundly. The vigour of it alone is an annoyance; and we all feel that strong plain speaking is sadly wanting on the other side. But that is not the worst of it, from the partisan point of view. Sir William's account of the actual facts of the situation in Eastern affairs is eminently calculated to revive uneasiness in the country, and it cannot be contradicted. It is possible, of course, to give a different account of those facts that there is enough of keenness and common sense in the nation to distinguish between that which is most and that which is least true in such matters, and truth is manifestly on the side of Sir William Harcourt. We do not understand him when he says that the Government have been employed in defending Turkey and reforming Turkey, for, so far as we are aware, defence was never attempted and reform has gone no further than an expression of good wishes. "But, whatever may be their theories as to the necessity of a reformed and consolidated Turkey for the tranquillity of England and the peace of the world, the actual condition of the Ottoman Empire is pretty much what Sir William Harcourt delares it to be. To all appearances—certainly without some help and much good luck—it must sink under its difficulties; and those who think with Sir William Harcourt are as heartily determined as some members of the Cabinet that it shall have no help from England. "Plenty of good advice, but no sixpences" that is the order of the day. And when Sir William Harcourt adds that in this state of things it is absurd to talk of the Anglo-Turkish Convention and the regeneration of Asia Minor he is plainly right. Even all attempts to carry out the Convention have no existence at this day, and never breathed the breath of life long enough even to resign it. It has yet to be created if ever it does come into existence, and we are told that it cannot be created under the only possible conditions. And yet without such a Convention (so we hear on the highest authority) we have no Turkish policy whatever, nor can there be any hopeful Turkish policy. So far as to the Convention. As to the Berlin Treaty, Sir William is again in the right of it, if we judge by facts and not by hopes and prophecies. When he calls it "a poor cripple," a "puling, puling infant, with a feeble constitution and a crooked frame," he uses the language of the political *fanciers*. But that it was utterly miscalculated cannot cut its own professed objects in all important particular; that of itself it provided for the embarrassment, and even for the defeat of its grander end was clear as soon as it was signed and sealed. Those who have forgotten those words will recall what those objects were, as declared by our Plenipotentiaries on their return; let them then look to the condition and prospects of Bulgaria, and of Roumelia—[that "beautiful province" which was to be "an integral part of the Sultan"]—let them also look to the sort of impregnable barrier bestowed on Turkey with the Balkans—and their doubts will dwindle. Even as to Cyprus, Sir William only exaggerates. No doubt he does exaggerate prodigiously, because the disappointments and disadvantages of that acquisition under an enormous magnifying glass, and asks us to agree with him in thinking their proportions bewildering. That we need not do. But if they are not bewildering, they are disadvantages and disappointments of a very distinct kind. This, however, is a comparatively small matter: the acquisition of Cyprus is chiefly remarkable as having imposed upon the imagination of the people at large. The truth as to the condition of the Turkish Empire; as to the Berlin Treaty which was to consolidate that empire; as to the Anglo-Turkish Convention which was to safeguard it (and us) and to open a new career of prosperity for a vast rich territory—this is most important to ascertain and to acknowledge. And it seems to us that Sir William Harcourt's account of it is only too just.

But if we are obliged to accord a general assent to Sir William Harcourt's representation of the facts, we find ourselves utterly out of sympathy with the spirit of his speech. It is, of course, impossible to review the speech in detail; but it is in everybody's hands, and it should be read by everybody who desires to form a correct judgment not only upon the situation abroad, but upon the relations between political parties at home and the prospects of the nation whose destinies depend therewith. To such persons we commend its perusal, with, but little doubt as to the effect which it will produce upon their minds. It will be for them to say whether, when they have done admiring its "points," they can approve of its spirit, and whether they can discover any consciousness in the orator that above and behind contending parties there is an English nation whose prosperity and safety have been compromised by the shortcomings of his brilliantly criticised, and will be still more deeply imperilled by the future failures he so confidently predicts. For our own part, we can detect no trace of any such perception in Sir William Harcourt's mind. The impression which it leaves upon us is that if it is true, if his severest censures of the ministerial policy were justified, and if its results should be as disastrous as his worst fears represent them, he himself would feel nothing but satisfaction at the event. We cannot suppose that this would be so; but we look in vain for any sign that it would not. Sir William Harcourt—it is the chief merit of his speech—sees plainly the position in which we are placed. He admits that the result of the Russo-Turkish war has been to establish Russia at the gates of Constantinople; and so to enfeeble and impoverish the Turkish Empire that its final collapse seems only a question of time. But though he does not apparently rejoice at the one result, he is full of exultation at the other. The burden of his speech throughout is that there is an end of the Ottoman Empire, and that he is glad of it. He triumphs exceedingly over the near prospects of its dissolution; as though an event which hope had delayed for generations only to avert would be the beginning of the millennium, instead of the inrush of the deluge. How it may affect ourselves he does not apparently care to inquire; but at that it is perhaps unreasonable to be surprised. The interests of his insignificant island and its "unwieldy empire" have long ceased to occupy the first place in the minds of the party to which Sir William Harcourt belongs. But what we have a right to wonder at is that the catastrophe which he so cheerfully anticipates would have no terrors for "men of the world." To hear him speak of it one might think that the dissolution of the Turkish Empire meant the immediate substitution of liberty for tyranny, order for anarchy, prosperity for poverty, peace for war. One might think that the rule of the Sultan could disappear from Europe like a dream, and that we should all awake one morning to find some other government, we know not what, established peacefully at Constantinople we know not how, and all the half-dozen European Powers who have so jealously watched each other's movement for the last fifty years in armed readiness for this very event expressing unanimous satisfaction and contentment. And the worst of it is that Sir William Harcourt is not alone in his illusions. They are shared with him, apparently, by the many responsible leaders of his party; and from them, as from him, we continually hear language which implies that the dissolution of the Turkish Empire is a consummation devoutly to be wished—an event which if the Liberal party were in power they would seek rather to hasten than delay. An entire English party, in other words, are looking forward without misgiving to a catastrophe which not only all other European politicians but by this time even the great majority among all European peoples have believed to be the predestined signal for universal strife. The English Liberals are alone in their inability to comprehend that the maintenance of Turkey is still the sole security for Europe against calamities which no one dares to measure; that the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, of which they talk so glibly, would mean the probable outbreak of a war which would reduce to insignificance even the desolating struggle just brought to a close. And so long as this blindness afflicts one of the two English parties the country must still prefer the other, who have at least a perception of the true path of policy, however they may stumble in their attempts to follow it.

THE ADVANTAGES OF A PARCEL POST.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Sir Rowland Hill deserves to be remembered in the future not merely as a very distinguished public servant, or as an organizer of remarkable ability, or even as the author of an immense public benefit, but as a man of extraordinary imagination. To foresee the penny post was in some respects a more wonderful thing than to devise how it should be brought into existence. Professor Jevons is not a Sir Rowland Hill in this respect, but he makes good use of Sir Rowland Hill's experience in his article on "A State Parcel Post" in the current number of the *Contemporary Review*. He remembers how little was expected from the penny post in comparison with what Sir Rowland Hill expected from it, and still more in comparison with what has since been realized; and he claims the right to argue from analogy that what has already happened in the case of the penny post may be confidently looked for in the case of a parcel post. It is true there is an element of sentiment, and even of romance, about the penny post which does not extend to the notion of a parcel post. To get a letter may mean anything; to get a parcel ordinarily only means some material want supplied. But the supply of material wants, when it is prompt, regular, and cheap, is a very important element in life; and Professor Jevons is at some pains to indicate in how many ways the establishment of a parcel post would put us in possession of this element. "The Post-office authorities," he says, "find that every new receptacle for letters which they set up increases correspondence by a certain amount; the trouble of going a hundred yards to post his letter stops many a letter-writer. So there are endless numbers of parcels which we should send and receive if we knew that for a small calculable charge we could deposit them in a neighbouring shop or hand them over to a cart passing daily at a fixed hour with a feeling of certainty that such parcels would be dropped at the right doors in any part of the kingdom." Professor Jevons specifies several classes of parcels which might be expected to be posted in enormous numbers. Even as it is, it is very much more common than it was to deal with shops at a distance. The village grocer or the village linendraper has been almost superseded as regards the better class of customers. The sending of goods into the country has become a large item in the business of many London shops; and if carriage were more rapid and cheaper, and charged according to a fixed and known tariff, this tendency would greatly increase. We may feel sorry for the smaller shopkeepers whose destiny it is to be thus crowded out of life; but it is useless to blink the fact that this seems to be their destiny. If a box of tea or a parcel of calico can be posted to any part of the country for a trifle in London, or Leeds, or Glasgow for a trifling advance on its cost on the spot, the middlemen and middlewomen who receive these parcels and redistributute them to their neighbours must lose some of their business. If it is said that goods are wanted in smaller quantities than a dealer can profitably send to a single customer, the answer is that this objection belongs to a time when there is no parcel post. Given that one is set up, with charges calculated, as in the case of parcels they would have to be

been carried down to the scene of the disaster. The swimming hounds were distant about four hundred yards from the shore, and as they strove to extricate themselves from the chilling water by scrambling on to the edges of the brittle ice, it gave way under their clinging paws, and threw them back into the deep pool. Every effort was made by the men in the boat to break the ice with crowbars and poles; but much time was necessarily lost before implements could be found, and in the interim the plaintive cries and wails of the suffering hounds, as they strained every nerve to answer the rallying shouts of their master and the horn of their huntsman, drew tears from more than one spectator. In the end only eight hounds out of the thirty which had assembled at the covert side got back to land, and the master had to bewail the loss of every dog-hound in his pack.

Another accident to hounds in the hunting-field happened near Rugby on Jan. 15. The Pytchley pack met at Creek, and while they were pursuing the fox across the line of the North-Western Railway, near one end of the Kilsby tunnel, a train dashed through the pack, killing two fine hounds on the spot and seriously injuring several others.

THE MORAL TENDENCIES OF KICKING.

To the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette.

SIR,—Since the return of my son for his Christmas holidays I have amused myself by looking over a copy of the magazine of his school which he has brought home with him. I found the young gentleman, as was only natural, full of admiration for the three fine football players among his comrades—Brown, Jones, and Robinson. I ventured to bring up a few stories of my younger days, and to tell once more of a famous game in the days of my youth, which had impressed the lad before he went to school. "What were your measurements, Sir?" the lad at once replied. "Measurements, my boy!" I exclaimed, greatly puzzled. "Measurements! You must go to my tailor and shoemaker for those." I saw at once that I had fallen, never, I fear, to rise again, in the lad's estimation. "Look here," he said, turning to a column in the magazine; "here we have the measurements of the bright, weight, chest, forearm, upper arm, thigh and calf of every member of the fifteen." I put on my glasses and I read that the famous Brown was 5 ft. 10 in. high, weighed 11 st. 9 lb., was 40½ in. round his chest, 11½ round his fore-arm, 13½ round his upper arm, 23 7-8 round his thigh, and 15½ round his calf. "How about his stomach?" I gravely asked. "His waist, Sir, I presume you mean," he replied. "That was not included among the measurements, as there was a difference in opinion among the fifteen whether it should be measured before dinner or after. When that important point is once settled, then the table will be completed." I looked further down the paper and I saw that the same minute information was given about the other fourteen players. Nay, even the average weight had been calculated of the whole fifteen; and there was not a little pride shown in the fact that it was no less than 2 14-15lb. higher than that of last year. It compares, also, my son informs me, by no means unfavourably with the average weight of the fifteen in the other public schools. In another table were given the measurements of those players who make up "the thirty." But it was thought sufficient in their case to give merely their height and weight. It was only fitting that their inferiority to the fifteen should be in some manner marked, and this is done by not publishing to the world the size of their chest, arm, thigh, and calf. Their ambition, so far from being damped, is really fired by this omission. They have but to persevere, and they know that the day will come when all their merits shall be made known, even to the eighth of an inch.

I next read with no little interest that part of the magazine which is headed "Characters of the Fifteen." The language of foot-ball has so changed since I played that I could understand but little of it. However, that did not lessen my admiration. I found one young hero described as "a strong indefatigable forward," and another as a "first-rate half-back." I noticed with regret that one who "was very promising as a good collarer" broke his arm early in the season, and that another who was "a thoroughly honest forward" was laid up by an accident. "And what was the accident?" I asked. "Oh, not much. He got a kick on his head which stunned him, and he was carried off to the sick-house, where he lay senseless for about a week. It would not have much mattered if it had happened two days later; and then he could have played in the chief match of the season." I began to look serious, and to think of a little fellow who is to follow his brother to this school, and who is no more fit for either "hacking" or being "hacked" than his sisters. "Well," I said, "this kind of a game, where two out of fifteen are badly hurt, will never suit Johnny. I must forbid him to play." "Forbid him to play!" exclaimed my son, "You forget the rules." And so I confess I had. I forgot that however dangerous and however brutal the game of football, as at present played, may seem to a father, yet his opinion and his wishes on this point would be treated with the utmost contempt by most of the head masters of our public schools. It is thought a sufficient answer to tell him that if he does not like the rules he need not send his son to the school. The predecessors of these gentlemen used to hold that a boy's brain could only be reached by a constant application to his back. The birch certainly no longer flourishes, and learning is allowed to enter chiefly through the eyes and ears. But to make up for this, the Christian virtues, it is held, are best inculcated through the shins. Let a boy go through a course of kicking and being kicked, and he is sure to turn out a Muscular Christian. The very word that I have just used "inculcated," supports this theory. It is certainly by *inculcation*, by treading, by a frequent use of the heel, and I may add of the toe, that manliness is at present taught. So obstinate are some of these masters in upholding this theory of the virtues, that one of them said to a friend of mine, who was ready to produce a medical certificate that his son was unfit for football, "You must remember that it is I who am to be the judge on this point, and not your doctor."

I have not the slightest wish to interfere with the wishes of parents in general, nor more than need be with what are called the traditions of the school. Let the manufacturing of Muscular Christians go on with a vigour that knows no abatement. I fear I must confess that they will some day be found, like our calicoes, a drug in the market. All I ask is that my son's forearms and upper arms, thighs and calves, may be left to take care of themselves. If, however, these football matches must go on, and he must take part in them, I would suggest that every purpose would be attained if the average height, weight, and measurements of the different parts of the body—I should exclude the head—of both fifteens were taken, and the victory was assigned to that side which in these important matters was found the superior. I fear I am just too late for this plan of mine to be taken into consideration by the Conference of Head Masters. Perhaps some one of them will bring it before them at their next meeting.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

December 24. AN ANXIOUS FATHER.

PUNCH'S PROPHECIES FOR 1879.

Political.

THE Russian Bear will continue a bugbear to many.

The discovery of a Scientific Frontier that is a frontier will exercise the ingenuity of many Anglo-Indian Statesmen and Strategists.

The relations of England with all the Foreign Powers will be of the usual highly cordial character.

Mr. Gladstone will play the game of "Follow my Leader" in an original manner, and with startling effects.

The eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire will be called by many impatient spirits the Marquis of Half-Harlington, but will not the less continue to lead the more reasonable majority of his party with sense and judgment.

The House will adjourn over the Derby Day, and be Counted Out on several of the Hobby-horse race-days, on questions not less interesting to the backers of the Hobbies.

The Opposition and the Government will waste a great deal of time in "Cross Questions and Crooked Answers."

The English Budget will take five days', and the Indian five hours' discussion.

Home Reforms will be postponed to Foreign fireworks.

The Members of the Cabinet will be unanimous as ever.

And the Beaconsfield Policy will continue one of the dearest whistles the Nation ever paid for.

Literary and Artistic.

A Paper will appear, devoted to publication of the Butcher's books of the "Upper Ten."

Half-a-dozen Provincial Nobodies will be Somebodies on the line at the Royal Academy.

The Beauty of the Season will beam from the Photographer's windows in as many lights as the sun can show her in, as many attitudes as her vanity can suggest, and as many costumes as her Dressmaker can invent, and her husband likes to pay for.

Two hundred novels will travel to the butterman's via the circulating library.

Liberal organs supplying widely-felt wants will come out and go in again.

Domestic, Foreign, and Financial.

Several hundred thousand fathers of families will attempt ventilation, through the columns of the *Times*, of as many grievances, more or less reasonable.

Many millions of curtain lectures will be delivered between the hours of 11 P. M. and 2 A. M.

The Khedive will ask for a fresh start and a new and large sponge, with liberty to use it on a new debtor and creditor account book.

Mr. Rivers Wilson will refuse the request.

A great many speculators will lose money, and a few make it, on the Stock Exchange.

Many fortunes will go to the bulls and bears, and their owners to the dogs.

One, at least, of the marriages celebrated at St. George's, Hanover Square, will be less an affair of hearts than pockets.

Lord Penzance will put asunder a certain number of couples whom Heaven has clearly not joined.

Some unreasonable husbands will complain of their wives' milliners' bills, and some equally unreasonable wives will express themselves impatiently about their husband's Clubs.

But finally discontent and dissatisfaction will be relieved, and the end of a dark year brightened, by the publication, at 85, Fleet Street, of *Punch's Almanack* and *Pocket Book*—those inestimable blessings to anxious parents, and comforts to a care-ridden community.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO MR. JUSTICE TURNER AT ALLAHABAD.

THE following farewell address from the "uncovenanted, railway, and commercial classes" of Allahabad was presented to the Hon'ble C. A. Turner, C. I. E., on Wednesday evening at the East India Railway Institute:—

SIR,—We the undersigned members of the uncovenanted, railway, and commercial classes of the Allahabad community, ask you to accept our sincere congratulations on your being selected to fill the high and honourable office of Chief Justice of the High Court of Madras.

It would ill become us to lay stress on our sense of the high integrity and conspicuous ability which have marked your performance of the duties of your exalted position as a Justice of the High Court of Judicature of the North-Western Provinces, at a time when more fitting and emphatic testimony of your worthiness is found in the fact that Her Majesty has called you to the still higher and more responsible position which removes you from us.

Nor is it in our power to give adequate expression to the deep regret we feel at the prospect of being separated from one who, by his urbanity of manners and generous affability towards all classes, has commanded the affection and esteem of every member of our community. In the course of our experience, no leading resident of Allahabad has been so conspicuously the friend of all, rich and poor, as your good self; and wherever trouble or distress of any kind has appealed to your generous sympathies, there have been found the ever-ready hand to help and the ever-wise counsel to guide. In the promotion of every good work, ecclesiastical, educational, and charitable, your generous aid has been ever prominent. In brief, your career amongst us has been marked by high public spirit, unwavering integrity and ability as a Judge, and unceasing practical charity and benevolence as a Christian gentleman.

We therefore cannot allow you to leave us without offering you this humble expression of our profound appreciation of your worth, and at the same time to assure you that while we lament a loss which can never be repaired, we rejoice in the personal advancement of one whom we all so much respect and esteem.

We can only add our sincere hope that you may long be spared in health to enjoy such further honours as Her Majesty may be pleased to confer upon you.

This address was prepared by a committee, consisting of Messrs. T. Crowley, R. Carr, R. Myers, E. Claxton, W. R. Nestor, W. H. Dawe, R. A. Fairlie, W. Fitz-Gerald, H. W. Richardson, A. Rigg, P. Parsinson and Lalla Ramchund, J. L. Lyell (*Chairman*), and W. Gordon Macpherson (*Secretary*).

The Hon'ble C. A. Turner said:—

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I do not think our Chairman need have expressed so much awe of the eloquence of the Bar of the High Court, N. W. P., when he has himself exhibited so much forensic power in the speech he has addressed to you, but I am certain he would need the skill of the most experienced member of the Bar to establish his claim, and prove that I am deserving of the encomium he has passed on me and of the sentiments expressed in the address which on your behalf he has presented to me. Believe me, it is with no little diffidence I accept and thank you for this unwonted honour. Its acceptance implies the admission that I have at least striven earnestly to discharge some of the duties to which you have alluded, while I cannot but be conscious of opportunities neglected or imperfectly used, nor can I be otherwise than apprehensive that I may by an indulgent judgment have formed of me may place me under a disadvantage when I enter on a new field of labour; for if I fall below, as I must, your generous estimate of me, the failure will be the more conspicuous. It is not for me to say that to whom is confided the almost sacred office of Judge must neither be influenced by desire to cultivate popular favour, nor moved by considerations of public opinion. To his mind these should be present but as thoughts, that he should seek aid from the Source of all Wisdom, and must account to the Searcher of all hearts; but now that the period of my service in your High Court has come to a close, I cannot but be gratified that you express yourselves satisfied with the manner in which I have conducted myself in office. I am sure, however, I rightly interpret your sentiments towards me in presuming they have been evoked by the discharge of what may be termed unofficial duties. I have spent among you the ten years of a man's life in which, if he is ever to do good work, he should be most capable of it, and most enthusiastic for it: and circumstances have not only afforded me opportunities for taking part in the management of provincial and local institutions, but have stimulated inclination and facilitated action. The duties which devolve on members of the Executive Government necessitate their absence more or less frequently from the station. Of the Judges I had the advantage of early youth, and had not, as had more than one of my honourable colleagues, largely sacrificed health in the discharge of duty at the great crisis of British Indian history. I was therefore selected as the representative of others not less willing to co-operate with the committees established by you for provincial or local objects. Now, when I came a stranger to this country nothing made a deeper impression on me than the intense earnestness displayed by those who were charged with its administration. And when it fell to my lot to sojourn in this the chief centre of European industry in the North-West Provinces, I found an equal pride in, and devotion to, work characterised the servants of that great railway company, which for efficiency yields the palm to no other similar institution. Under such influences a slothful man must have been stirred to action, and as the representative of a class I was the more bound to exertion. Occasions for intercourse with all classes were multiplied by the duties imposed on me, and if in that intercourse I have been able to serve any man, let me assure you the service has been so gratefully repaid that your recognition of it is a work of supererogation. Bred and educated in a city, association with my fellowmen made it easy for me to recognize the profundity of the saying of one whom I believe to have been inspired—"There are diversities of operations but the same Spirit," and to recognize in each skilful man, be he mechanic, merchant, lawyer, publicist, soldier or statesman, a common and indefeasible title to respect. I should have been unworthy of the influences you have brought to bear on me—unworthy of an influence still more near that has always influenced me only for good—unfaithful to the class it was my honour to represent—and untrue to myself if I had not striven to attain those ends you are good enough to say I have in a measure achieved. And now permit me to pass from the region of personal matters to the larger questions which affect us, and demonstrate, as I think I can, that though the period of my connection with the North-West Provinces has not covered a long space in Indian history, it has embodied over a period of much real improvement and rich in the promise of still more. When first I came to the North-Western Provinces but a few years had elapsed since the Sovereignty of Great Britain had been disturbed by the mutiny of its native army. It requires much for the confidence of the people in the intentions of the Government, and somewhat for the excellence of the administration, that the country at large showed so little sympathy with the spirit of rebellion, and that as soon as the mutineers were dispersed the country returned to its allegiance. When I came I found an obedient, if not a loyal, people, and in the years that have since elapsed no one who has intercourse with the people can doubt that the feeling of loyalty has spread and is intensified. The year that has departed has witnessed the complete incorporation of British India with the dominion of Great Britain. For evidence of this great fact the historian will point not more to the splendid pageant at Delhi than to the zeal that animated the Indian troops who, admitted to the full rights of citizenship, sailed to the distant isles of the Mediterranean to bear their share in maintaining the interests of the empire. We know the objection raised by some to the employment of Oriental troops on the theatre of European war, but have not those troops, when led by, and serving with British, vied with the best of their fellow-soldiers as well in chivalrous generosity for the vanquished as in bravery in battle? Let invaded Afghanistan bethink her of Bulgaria and Roumelia, and she will find cause to rejoice that the enemy on her soil has his home in the valleys of the Himalayas or on the plains of the Indus and the Ganges, rather than on the banks of the Neva and the Don, the hills of Oural or the wastes of the Caspian. It is not for me to criticize the acts of those to whom Her Imperial Majesty has confided the Government of Her Indian Empire. From personal acquaintance I am able to testify that those noblemen and gentlemen are not wanting in a warm sympathy for the classes who are represented at this meeting, but you must bear in mind that they have to attend to the interests of the whole empire, and not of any class which is comparatively small in numbers, and you may take it that they do not conceive you require any active intervention on their part, because they believe and are justified in the belief that you are well able to help yourselves. Nevertheless, I cannot but regard the arrangement recently made for the administration of the East Indian Railway Company, when it passes into the hands of the Crown, as desirable among other reasons not the least for this, that it will bring the mercantile classes and the servants of the railway into closer connection with the Government, and will afford our Governors larger knowledge of the many admirable qualities of classes whose influence on the future of India will be by no means inappreciable. In this I am sure you will agree with me that those who rule over us have been actuated by a single and sincere desire for the public good, and that their efforts have not been barren of result. Comparing India in 1866 with India in 1879, we must admit there are larger facilities for education for improved education: there are larger facilities for travel and for the export and import of commodities: there is important advance in works of sanitation, and more care is expended in arranging the incidence and watching the operation of the assessment of the revenue on land: and in the department with which I have been connected I know I am justified in asserting that we have a more competent staff of Judges and a more highly educated Bar. There are no doubt grave questions still calling for solution. With all its honest desire to avert from the people the evils of famine, the Imperial Government finds it difficult wholly to overcome the calamity without imposing fiscal burdens, which would overtax the resources of all and cripple the trade of the country, but it has done all that lies in its power to obtain information, and devise measure to give effect to its declared policy. A means too must be found for permitting the free competition of capital for employment without sanctioning a paralysis of the agricultural industry of the country by insolvency. We may confidently hope that the efforts of our Government to overcome or minify these difficulties will be rewarded with success. But there is yet another difficulty which comes home more nearly to those whom I am addressing—the difficulty of finding employment for the youth of European or Anglo-Indian parentage who are growing up among us. And this difficulty we must, I am sure, settle for ourselves. The Government may, to a certain but very limited extent, aid us by purchasing on the spot such articles as it may require when they can be produced or imported equal in quality and not exceeding in cost the articles it procures in European markets. It remains with the commercial and manufacturing classes to prove that they are capable of competing with the same classes in Europe, and when this has been established, the Government will, you may be sure, serve its own interests and ours by purchasing in Indian markets. We have recently heard much of gold mines in India. I believe the richest mines in India are the labour mines. It is true that the result of the famines in the south has been to establish a trade which carries off much of our food stores, and raises the prices of food, and that we may expect as a necessary consequence, an increase in the wage of labour. Still labour will be cheaper here than in Europe, and those who by the combination of English enterprise with Indian capital and Indian labour, establish among us new industries, will hardly fail to reap their reward. Indian tea and indian coffee hold their own against the production of other countries. The jute mills of Calcutta threaten the products of Glasgow; the cotton mills of Bombay in the production of coarser goods are rivals dreaded by Manchester. These industries have all, if not been set on foot at least obtained importance in the markets of the world since the commencement of my connection with this country. In the profitable working of this great labour field, I am then justified in asserting there are opportunities for English enterprise and Indian capital and labour; and although in the infancy of the development of such combinations parents may regard unhopefully the future of their children, I am convinced the time is not far distant when employment will be found for all who are properly trained to take advantage of these opportunities. When we say that India has to compete, as it unquestionably must, in the markets of the world, we mean that every inhabitant has to bear his share of the competition; he must find or devise a field of employment in which his labour will be profitable to himself because its results fetch their price in the market. If we are true to ourselves, we need not despair that the labour-mine of India will be properly worked. There is no lack of good intention or of enterprise either on the part of the Government or of individuals. In this station during the last few years we have seen important advances. Intelligent merchants, manufacturers and traders, of whom I may point to examples in this hall, have established themselves here who are daily extending their operations. We have some excellent schools. The Government has founded a college providing the highest education obtainable in India. It is largely aiding public subscriptions to provide a home for this college, which will be the pride of the Public Works Department. It has also largely aided the erection of the commodious Public Library and the laying out of the Park that surrounds it. We have built and beautified churches and chapels. Indeed the only work which is somewhat flagging for want of support is the Church in Cannington, with which I have been somewhat closely connected. We have lastly a paper which has established its reputation as an important guide and interpreter of public opinion. With these proofs of enterprise and activity in our little local world we may surely look hopefully to the future. The prudence and energy you have shown in your own business, and in the promotion of your public institutions, will, when employed in concert, produce the larger results I have ventured to predict, and relieve us from apprehension that for our skilled supervision or labour there will be no field of employment. But I am tired, identifying myself with you, forgetful on the near approach of the day when my intercourse with you will be interrupted; yet believe me, wherever work may be found for me, I shall not cease to feel sympathy not with Allahabad bad in the abstract, but with those who have permitted me to call them my friends in Allahabad, and that I shall preserve a grateful memory of the farewell with which you have honoured me.

PERFORMANCES OF AUSTRALIAN AND ENGLISH RACE-HORSES.

(Madras Mail.)

THERE has been, as yet, no opportunity of practically testing the merits of Australian race-horses with those of horses bred in the mother country; but so far as an opinion may be formed from the time-records of some of the principal races in England and Australia, it would appear that colonial-breds would not have much reason to dread a competition with either English or French bred race-horses. Some leading sportsmen in Victoria are desirous of having the question of superiority solved by sending some of their best horses to England, to compete in some of the open races. The measure of the English cricketers has just been taken by the champion eleven from the Colonies, why should not the measure of English race-horses be taken in the same way? In the meantime a comparison of the time-records in both countries may prove interesting. We think the fairest comparison can be made with the three-year-old races, in which the conditions of racing seem to be alike. The course for the English Derby is one mile and a half; the weight carried by colts 8st. 10lbs. and by fillies 8st. 5lbs. The course for the Victoria Derby is also one mile and a half, and the weights for colts and fillies the same. The Flemington course, however, is level, while the Epsom course is hilly, and therefore a little more difficult. The following table gives the names of the respective winners of the Victoria Derby and English Derby, and the times of the races, between the years 1860 and 1876:—

Victoria Derby. Year.	Horse.	Time. m. s.	English Derby. Year.	Horse.	Time. m. s.
1860	Flying Colors	3 2	1860	Thormanby	2 55½
1861	Camden	2 53	1861	Kettledrum	2 43
1862	Barwon	2 59	1862	Caractacus	2 45
1863	Oriflamme	3 3	1863	Macaroni	2 50
1864	Lantern	2 58	1864	Blair Athol	2 43
1865	Angler	2 51	1865	Gladiateur	2 46½
1866	Seagull	3 4	1866	Lord Lyon	2 50
1867	Fireworks	2 56	1867	Hermit	2 48½
1868	My Dream	2 48	1868	Blue Gown	2 44
1869	Charon	2 55	1869	Pretender	2 51
1870	Florence	3 0	1870	Kingcraft	2 45
1871	Miss Jesse	2 49	1871	Favonius	2 50
1872	Loup Garou	2 46	1872	Cremorne	2 45½
1873	Lapidist	2 51	1873	Doncaster	2 50
1874	Melbourne	2 46½	1874	Geo. Frederic	2 46
1875	Robin Hood	2 48	1875	Galopin	2 47
1876	Briseis	2 43½	1876	Kisber	2 44

It will be noticed in the Victorian list that on three occasions the race has occupied more than three minutes and on one occasion exactly three minutes, while in the English list Thormanby's 2m. 55½s. is the longest time taken since 1860 in running the English Derby. It is true that before that date, horses like Flying Dutchman, Daniel O'Rourke and Ellington took 3 minutes or more to win the Derby, probably under very exceptional conditions of weather. In the Victorian list, Thormanby's time, it will be seen, has been exceeded on three occasions; on six occasions in the seventeen years the time has been under 2 min. 50 secs; and the shortest time is that of the mare Briseis, a daughter of the once famous English race-horse Tim Whiffler, who won the Victoria Derby in 2 min. 43½ secs. The English list for the same period shows that the English Derby has been won on eleven occasions in less than 2 mins. 50 secs. and on four occasions in exactly that time, while the shortest time recorded is 2 mins. 43 secs. Thus Kettledrum and Blair Athol are the only English horses that have beaten the time of the Australian mare Briseis. On the whole, the English average, as might be expected, is better than the Australian, though the difference is so small that the merits of Australian race-horses become very obvious to anybody who takes the trouble to institute a careful comparison of the time-records over a period of years. Taking the last six years on the above lists, it will be seen that there is, according to time test, little to choose between English and Australian horses:—

English.	m.	s.	Victorian.	m.	s.
1871	2	50	1871	2	49
1872	2	46½	1872	2	46
1873	2	50	1873	2	51
1874	2	46	1874	2	46½
1875	2	47	1875	2	48
1876	2	44	1876	2	43½

A comparison of the Victoria St. Leger times with those of the Doncaster St. Leger do not show such favourable results for Australia. The length of course, 1¾ miles and 132 yards appears to be the same in both cases, but for some reason, which is not apparent in the official Turf Register, there is the following difference in the time records of the respective St. Legers in the six years from 1871 to 1876:—

English St. Leger.	m.	s.	Victorian St. Leger.	m.	s.
1871 Hannah	3	22	1871 The Fawn	3	33
1872 Wenlock	3	21½	1872 Hamlet	3	29
1873 Marie Stuart	3	22	1873 Blue Peter	3	31½
1874 Apology	3	16	1874 Seaspray	3	32½
1875 Craig Millar	3	20	1875 Melbourne	3	35
1876 Petrarch	3	19½	1876 Richmond	3	26

A comparison of the time-records of the great race for three-year-old mares is also in favor of England:—

English Oaks.	m.	s.	Victorian Oaks.	m.	s.
1871 Hannah	2	51	1871 Formosa	2	52
1872 Reine	2	53	1872 Sunshine	3	0
1873 Marie Stuart	2	50½	1873 Rosed'Amour	2	60
1874 Apology	2	48½	1874 Gaslight	2	53
1875 Spinaway	2	49	1875 Maid of all Work	3	5
1876 Camelia, Saguerande	2	50	1876 Briseis	2	51

Some of the Australian horses show very good time over long distances, as proved by the following instances: in 1867 Mr. Tait's The Barb, then three years old, won the New Zealand Champion Sweepstakes, three miles, weight 7st. 11lb., in 5m. 38s.; in 1876 another three year old, Richmond, won the same race, carrying 7st 11lb, in 5m. 36s. In 1874 Mr. De Mestre's horse Dagworth, then five years old, won the Queen's Plate at Sydney, three miles, carrying 10st. 11lb., in 5m. 46s. The same horse won the same race in the previous year, carrying 9st. 5lbs., in 5m. 56s. The cup courses in England are not, as a rule, more than about 2½ miles, so that we cannot well institute comparisons between English and Australian horses over long distances. But there can be little doubt that the Australians should excel in this respect, the climate, especially in New South Wales, being so favourable for breeding horses sound of wind. The proportion of unsound colts in Australia is very small in comparison with the numbers in England, a circumstance due chiefly to climatic conditions.

It is easy to trace the improvement in horsebreeding in the colonies to the importation of good sires from England. Fisherman, a famous cup horse of twenty years ago, Tim Whiffler, another good performer on the English turf, and Marquis, the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas and St. Leger in 1862, were all purchased for stud purposes in the colonies. Fisherman's name stands credited in the Victoria Turf Register with three Derby winners, three St. Leger winners and four Oak winners. His progeny, both colts and fillies, have been very successful at the stud, Maribyrnong, Angler, and Ferryman being the best of his sons who are now perpetuating his stock. Tim Whiffler and Marquis have only lately made a name at the stud; the former is the sire of Briseis, winner of the Derby, Melbourne Cup and Oaks in 1876, and probably the fleetest mare the Colonies have yet produced. Tim Whiffler's stud fee is now fifty guineas a mare. The Marquis was imported with the object of getting the Stockwell strain of blood in the Colonies, but so far he has been a comparative failure. In his old age, however, he has produced a "clinker" in His Lordship, a horse that is this year carrying all before him in the Colonies, and that may worthily uphold the fame of the Stockwell blood. Other Stockwell sires in Victoria are Ace of Clubs and Stockbowner, and the former of these is the grand-sire of First King, a horse that was regarded as champion of last year. The English studs are still being drawn upon both for mares and stallions. Quite recently Protomartyr, a half brother of the famous Petrarch, and Brasde-fer, a Voltigeur horse, have arrived at Melbourne, while Leolinus, a horse that ran very well in England a few years ago, has taken up his quarters in New Zealand. It is no matter for surprise when so much money is expended in obtaining the best blood from England, that Australian horses should so rapidly have improved in quality. There is no reason whatever why they should not equal, even if they do not ultimately surpass, the best English thoroughbreds. Melbourne and Sydney divide racing honors pretty equally between them, the leading Sydney stables being those of Mr. Tait and Mr. De Mestre, while Mr. Wilson has been the most successful breeder in the colony. The race on which there is most speculation is the Melbourne Cup, a handicap of the character of the Czarewitch at Newmarket. It is run on Flemington race-course, only three miles out of Melbourne, and therefore very convenient for night-seers. It is said that 80,000 people assembled on one occasion on the last occasion on the Flemington course is nearly surrounded by hills, from which spectators can look down, as on the arena of an amphitheatre, and get a most picturesque view of the racing. The course is the property of the Victoria Racing Club; and has been laid out with great care, having a fine grand-stand at one end that looks as though it had been built for all time. The Racing Club is a flourishing institution: the accounts for the year ended 30th June 1878 showing a revenue of over £18,000 from entries, sale of tickets, &c., and an expenditure of over £11,000 on stakes. The net profit on the Sprint Meeting is put down at £6,590, and members' subscriptions amounted to nearly £3,500. The club has a paid secretary on £1,000 a year, a paid handicapper on £500 a year, and some other officials. Last year it spent £5,761 in improvements on the race course: the saddling paddock and carriage paddock were enlarged to three times their former size; several extra luncheon sheds were erected, and a good water supply was obtained. Arrangements, moreover, had been made at the various starting places to take time by electricity. No less than 151 race meetings were held in the Australian colonies in the year 1876-7, a number which gives some idea of the popularity of horse racing, and of the sums of money that are spent in connection with the sport. The Club's code of rules may be said to form the laws which govern racing in the colonies. One rule which certainly might be introduced in Indian race programmes with advantage is the following: "No entry will be received for any of the races except upon this condition—that all disputes, claims, and objections arising out of the racing shall be decided by a majority of the Stewards present, or those whom they may appoint. Their decisions upon all points connected with the carrying out of this programme shall be final." The Victoria Racing Club's rules rightly recognise the authority of the Stewards as supreme, and provide that their decisions shall be final and conclusive. The Club's scale of standard weights for age seems unnecessarily elaborate, prescribing as it does, more especially for two and three year old horses, certain weights, for certain distances, for every separate month in the year. To make matters still more complicated, the Australian Jockey Club at Sydney have a different scale to that in force in Victoria, the Sydney club's weights being, as a rule, slightly lower than those of the Melbourne club.

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TRADE AND INDUSTRY.
GOVERNMENT AND REVENUE (IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL).
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF BOMBAY AND THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL FESTIVALS HELD IN BOMBAY.
EXCURSIONS FROM BOMBAY.
PROPOSED MOVEMENTS OF THE MAIL STEAMERS OF THE P. AND O. S. N. Co., DURING 1879 (Outward Route).
Do. Do. (Homeward Route).
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
G. I. P. RA